(PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

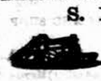
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,599.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
26th Dec 1908.	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6378
2nd Jan 1909.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7854		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6825		
10th "	MACEDONIA	10517		
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st May	MOREA	11000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
15th "	CALEDONIA	7854		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRIPANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5423	A. Forestl	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Balcsich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	6,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forestl	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Balcsich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	6,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forestl	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Balcsich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	8,605	G. Bartolo	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,159	F. Radoslich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,898	G. Kolech	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the S. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage both at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
SILESIA	6,159	E. Radoslich	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 21st Dec.	11 a.m. P D & C* about
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 24th Dec.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec.	6 a.m (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,085 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 22nd Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Darrigo	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU		B. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those possessing goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42 43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR GOWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Gowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattan Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHUSHRU KHAISHRU, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khoosrej and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI:
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astoria-Hotel	Moji	Seattle
Bangkok	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Bombay	Nagoya	Shanghai
Calcutta	Newchwang (Mukden)	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	Tokio
Fushun	Otaru	Vancouver
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Port Arthur	
Kobe	Seoul	
London	Shanghai	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Building,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,526,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET (E.C.)

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Peking
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama
Chittagong.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Tronoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods and short periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GRIGG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Darjeeling,	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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Manager.
BOMBAY

WARRANTED TEN YEARS

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any home, on ten days' approval, our highest grade "Mead Coventry Flyers" at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

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Coaster Hubs, Tubular Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits and sufficient business for two. Write at once, using Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

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SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS	...	...	for Rs. 7
Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	... " " 10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	... " " 10
Do.	do.	TABLES	... " " 10

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the nervous, and speedily restores the lost powers of life, imparting great strength and energy to the most debilitated nervous constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; for the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, hasty and alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that render life a burden, this is truly a boon to the married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of premature decay. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Blockages, and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s 3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER De ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and that worthless imitations frequently put forward for unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 13 Bread Street, Holborn, London, E.C., or wholesale of the Agents for the Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitsell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SILESIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival on the 19th instant. She is DISCHARGING her CARGO at Victoria Dock No. 8 and a fire having occurred on board at Port Said owing to which part of her cargo was either destroyed or damaged, a general Average Bond is to be signed by each Consignee and a provisional deposit of 5 per cent on the Invoice Value of the Goods to be paid to the undersigned towards General Average at the time of applying for Delivery Orders.

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent.

Bombay the 19th December.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1909-1910.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), of Section 158 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1909-1910 and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector, between the 21st instant and 15th proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 15th January 1909.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY, or of THANA DISTRICT, wishing to communicate with the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, regarding matters needing urgent or early action, are requested to address communications to "DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Thana" and NOT to the Undersigned by name. During the touring season, letters addressed by name may not reach the Undersigned for some days; while officially addressed letters will be opened and action taken if necessary, by the Deputy Superintendent at Thana.

Sd. O. C. G. HAYTER,
District Superintendent
of Police, Thana.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th December 1908 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1908.

2nd—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th December, 1908 to 12th January, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPUR LANE.

THE Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate JAGONNATH BABAJI, deceased, will receive up to the 23rd December, 1908, offers for the SALE, by private contract of the undermentioned property belonging to the said deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Out called or known by the name of Tadwady at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 1 containing by admeasurement 127 Square Yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Kanjiva Thakoor Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar, and on the North by the house of Morobs Pandooranjee, and on the South by the house of Pallonjee Dorabji Mehergi.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY. There are VACANCIES in CHOIR SCHOLARSHIPS, for Boys with good voices, between the age of 10 and 12 years. Apply

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Cathedral Organist,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTICE.

By special request a 4TH EXHIBITION will be given on SATURDAY, 19TH Instant, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT & GARDENS.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.
ON
XMAS EVE and NEW YEAR'S EVE,
the String Band of the Royal Scots.
(By Permission of the O. C.)
will play a Choice Selection of Music.
XMAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.
The Taj Italian Orchestra from 7 o'clock.

B'LLIARDS.

ON MONDAY, 21st Instant.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, has been arranged, when F. H. WEISS, the Australasia Champion will concede. Mr. YOUNG, Mr. AVERY, and Mr. CARNELL. Three of the best Local Amateurs, Starts of 200 in games of 300 up. A handsome cue of the Weiss pattern will be presented by F. H. Weiss to whoever makes the highest break.

TO COMMENCE at 9-15 sharp.

ADMISSION—Rs. 2, Reserved Rs. 3.

Nothing to beat Bonzoline Billiard Balls, why use ivory when Bonzoline in only less than half the price, and will last out quite 20 sets of the best ivory they have a longer life than all others and is chosen by F. H. Weiss Champion of Australasia for his Worlds Tour.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

"All my proprietory medicine are kept on sale at Calcutta rates at Messrs. V. Valabh Das and Co., Tram Junction, Pydhoni, Bombay."

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 9 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

REOPENING OF THE ORGAN.

THIS EVENING,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.
RECITAL 6-30 p.m.

PROCESSIONAL HYMN 546.

Short Dedication Address by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

HYMN 166.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Prelude and Fugue in C Major.....J. S. Bach.

2. { Spring Song (1).....
   { Pastorale (2).....} .....Guilmant.

3.—Air....."Let the Bright Seraphim".....Handel.
MISS CLARA PROCTER.
(The Trumpet Obligato will be played on the new Trumpet Stop.)

4.—Sonata for the Organ (No. 2).....Mendelssohn.
(1) Grave. (2) Adagio. (3) Allegro Maestoso e Vivace. (4) Fuga.

5.—Impromptu for displaying the new Solo stops, which will be played in the following order—Clarinet, Tuba, Flute, Orchestral Oboe, Orchestral Gamba, and Celeste and Diapason, which are New Stops on the Choir Organ.
Full Brass Wind Effect—Full Flue Work Effect.
During the "Impromptu," a Collection will be made for the Organ Fund.

6.—Recitative and Chorus.....{ "In Splendour Bright." / "The Heavens are Telling." } Haydn.
MR. G. E. THOMAS AND FULL CHORUS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

OLD THE CHEAPEST
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
BLEND Rs 29 per Doz.

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Once or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

(From Lilley and Skinner.)

LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.

Inspection cordially invited.

THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.),
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TURKISH PERFUMED and MEDICATED BATHS, by experienced hand, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.).—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

WANTED.

TICKET SELLERS and CASHIERS for TOTALIZATORS, Bombay Race Course.
Apply personally with references to—
SECRETARY, TURF CLUB,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

WANTED.

A HEAD MELTER for H. H. the Nizam's Mint. He must be conversant with the processes of melting Gold, Silver and Copper, of alloying Bronze, and of recovering these metals from sweepings. He must also be able to keep simple accounts, and will be required TO GIVE SECURITY.
Salary Rs. 300-20-400, inclusive of all allowances, with a five years' engagement in the first instance.
Further particulars may be had, on application to
THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to Investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and cheer or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone and moist beauty of cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin clear that can be carried in the pocket, or on the dressing table, and is ready for use at a moment's notice. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We can fit ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the cost of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. G. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO CO., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices and stabling, having rooms arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Wodow Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay) where they have given Electric Installation over the Motive Power for all working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Customers expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Hindu Clerks Servants recommended by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Chinese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for 12 months. No. 31, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Girao and Guarantee." A Collection of Opinions, etc., on Questions regarding Girao, Wants, and their Guarantee. Price, By V. P. Parcel, Rs. 6. Apply Box 320, 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Ark Companies Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas. Apparel Subscription No. 6 Gazetteer Purchase

JUST UNPACKED.—A splendid selection of Raphel Tucks, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and varieties of best Perfumery.—PERFUMERY MART, Medow St., Fort.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20". Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Rupee a month or Rs. 12 per annum.

PAINTING, COLOUR WASHING and DISTEMPERING done by SCOTT BURN & Co., 73, Apollo Street.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER VIEW 'A' and 'B' furnished for Season. Apply to COOVERJI M. MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grahame Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FREELY GIVEN.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
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SAW MILL SUPPLIES.

Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Gilder Street, Byculla advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Esq., the executor of the late Mr. Dorabji Bomonji Divecha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of jewellery consisting of pearls, torren malla, diamond rings, loose diamonds, emerald and pearl earrings, emeralds and diamond "Booties," diamond ruby "patia," ear-drops set with pearls and emeralds, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls.

Parcel No. 224—2 Bundles, 837 round undrilled Asmani pearls about 225 chows.

Parcel No. 233—7 Bundles, 835 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.

Parcel No. 424—2 Bundles, 12 strings 393 sky coloured pearls, about 144 chows.

Parcel No. 426—2 Bundles, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lallcobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 417—3 Bunches, 21 string 683 round string pearls, about 85 chows.

1 Bunch of pearls.
1 pearl nose-ring.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is now on view.

THE WESTERN INDIA COTTON GROWING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)
COTTON LAND FOR SALE.

Particulars of land is acquired by Mr. F. W. Tytler for tree-cotton cultivation in the village of Waghoda, District Baroda, and transferred by him to the above Syndicate.

These lots are now offered for sale by the Liquidator.

Survey No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs.	as.
32	15- 3	7	0
315	19-11	10	0
316	18-12	9	0
317	13-16	7	0
318	12-37	6	0
319	15- 1	8	0
23	102-24	49	11
22	83- 1	41	12
24	80-18	37	11
	364-38	176	2

TERMS OF GRANT.—All the above lots are under ordinary conditions of occupancy in perpetuity, but the Lot Nos. 22 and 24 are assigned for a cholera camp; and have been given on condition of their being vacated at 24 hours' Notice if required by the Military authorities.

These 364 acres of land have been under cultivation for tree-cotton and are being sold owing to the company going into liquidation.

The above assessment land will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., THIS DAY, MONDAY, 21st December, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to J. Black, Esq., Liquidator, care of Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, instant, at 2 p m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, 4, 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, bale cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, large cupboard, iron safe by Chubb's and Sons, drawing-room English clocks by French and other makers, very valuable large size drawing-room carpets, very valuable large and small oil painting by eminent painters, one mahogany sweet toned semi-grand piano by Kirkman, London, in very good order, made to order, valuable lavabil chairs, cabinets, rosewood, bronze figures with pedestals, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, large China jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica jardiniers with pots, fancy clocks under domes, mirror back jardiniers, verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, three English-built light carriages by different makers, &c.

The property of another gentleman:
1 sweet-toned grand concert piano specially ordered out from England, in very good order.
1 gray Arab horse, 14-2 goes well in harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 484-486, Case No. 440, Samuel Street.

AUCTION SALE of Cutlery, Combs, Electro-plated-ware Hosiery, Lamps, &c., &c., damaged by fire and water.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co's Office No. 16, Green Street on account of the concerned the following goods saved from the fire that lately occurred there.

A quantity of goods damaged by fire and water such as Combs, Electro-platedware, Hosiery, Umbrella frames, sticks, lamps, bicycles, stationaries, hardware and other fancy goods, office furniture, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedsteads, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Large double pole tent 16 by 28, Newly 10 by 10, Campshaire, teapoys, table, cooking utensils stove, crockery, cutlery, lamps, durries carpet 16 by 28, etc. good for district use.

14 new Mirzapore carpets of sizes.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted brougham.

SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES AND SHOP FURNITURE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 648 of 1908 (Dhunjibhai Rustomji Cooverji vs. Framji Jamestji Valsara and an other) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort opposite the Daly House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. a large stock of English boots and shoes of black calf, brown, willow leather, kid, patent leather, glazed kid, white and brown canvas, also hockey, football, tennis, cycle boots, by different makers such as Padmore and Burns, Bostock, Laluner, Crocket and Jones, Shelter Glover globe, Morris, etc., also Cawnpore boots and shoes for ladies, gents, boys and girls, also children fancy boots of different sizes and qualities, glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W Catto, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons Captain J. Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE French Cruiser D'Iberville, Commander D-V. Lagrenee, sailed on Saturday evening for Colombo.

THE B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbuda, 1,960 tons, Captain F. Chappel, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and Mr. E. Shepperd, 3 natives and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Koerber 3,167 tons, Captain F. Foresti, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Romany, 2,579 tons, Captain J. R. Nashet, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Balik Papan, with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain S. Tunnager, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,352 tons, Captain W. Scroggie arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain K. Shelton, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Silesia 3,340 tons Captain E. Radonicich arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. Rothwell arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Sharkin, Mr. Savory, Maj. Burrett, Mrs. Navarra, Miss Nazareth, Mr. Cooman, Mr. McBrice, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Muspratt and 2 children, Capt. Hollma, Mrs Khareghat, Mrs. Punthakey, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and child, Miss Jephney, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Rae, 20 natives and 147 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx Cmdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 19

Abbotsford.....2352 Scroggin.....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselvarn.....M M & Co
Caledonia .3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright .....James M & Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston .....W & A G & Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Ino orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Nairung... ..2862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Romang .....2579 Nashet .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Sprinburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Seirstad .....617 Tannager .....P F Campbell & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 Shelton.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umvolosi...1906 Keen .....R A Willis
Virawa.....2176 Emmetti .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Wardha...2552 Honywood.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ardgovan	2735	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	25-12	T M & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D &E Kirby Bank	2033	Kerr	Leith & Antwerp	22-12	Shaw Wallace
N Liebenfels	2857	Oltmann	Hamburg via K'chi	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Adalia	2482	Hamford	Rotterdam	26-12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	27-12	W & A Graham & Co
2 Kogeshim Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	25-12	N Y K
3 Chychassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	22-12	M Mackenzie & Co
5 Elgin	2143	Potts	Genoa	4-1-09	Ralli Brothers
6 Angola	2301	Davis	N F		F Muir & Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-1-09	A S S N Co
8 Silesia	3340	Radonicich	Kobe	24-12	A L S N Co
9 City of Agra	3096	Buck	K'chi	25-12	K N & Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	23-12	P & O Co

M W D D

Naderi	1169	Gray	P Gulf	25-12	B & P S N Co

H W V D

Dumra	762	Cole	Karachi	21-12	M M & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	N F		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Thornbeck s	Shelton	Calcutta, Dec 9
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta, Dec 8
	Seirstad s	Tannager	Bangkok, Nov 30
19	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 17
	Silesia s	Radonicich	Trieste, Nov 27
	Ramany s	Nashet	Rk. Popon, Dec 2
	Koerber s	Foresto	Trieste, Dec 3

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Hull, &c
	Oolobaria s	Bishop	Calcutta, &c
	D'Iberville s	Lagrence	C lombo
20	Oceana s	Hide	London
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok
	Wearmouth	Catto	Calcutta

The steamer Nerbudda, Chappel, for ersian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The followin: vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Umvolosi, for Antwe p, &c.
" Eastville, for Marseilles, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
12	Anatolia	Coast
14	Clan Grant	Coast
14	Blackwell	London
14	Twingo c	Rangoon
15	Tara	Rangoon
16	Ula	Rang-on
16	Golconda	Rangoon
16	Pentakota	Negapatam

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Macneil left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra left Gibraltar on the morning of the 18th inst.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left Port Said on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived at London on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Cashalia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer China, arrived at Plymouth, on the evening of the 18th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Port Said on the morning of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cercassia s—120 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 270 bales cotton fly and waste, C. Heerji and Co ; 10 bales cotton waste W. Wolf and Sons; 25 bales wool H. Mitha and Co ; 130 bales wool M. J. Jommabhoy and Co ; 25 bales wool B. Hurbhum; 600 cwt wheat sweeping and flour, H. Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,121 cwt bone meal Scroft Mody and Co; 1,300 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cercassia s—3,075 cwt mowraseed and 990 cwt gingelly seed J. Fachiri ; 30 bales cotton fly C. Heerji and Co; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwt cottonseed G. Madhauji ; 600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1,862 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

Chyebassa s—11,360 cwt castorseed and 1,640 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Cercassia s—150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umvolosi s —1,900 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassas—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 117 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co ; 100 bales hemp P. Bhimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Cercassia s—225 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HUMBURG.

Liebenfels s—75 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 396 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 45 bales hemp, 15 bales aloe fibre R Muncherji ; 75 bales hemp, P. Bhimji.

FOR BREMEN.

Liebenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Elgin s—4,003 cwt castorseed and 4,866 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Eastnelle s—100 tons oldiron E. B, Parekh, 500 tons oldiron C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—2,300 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton, C. Tejpal and Co.

Delhi s—2,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 465 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.,

Kageshima Maru s— 900 bales, cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delhi s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st December.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow Tuesday morning the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st December.

519. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Nil.

E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

520. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Head Quarters will be closed during the Christmas and new year Holidays from Thursday the 24th to the 3rd January both days inclusive.

521. CAPS.

Members are requested to return their Caps to the Head Quarter Office for alteration, with their name pasted inside of cap.

522. CHRISTMAS TREE.

It is notified that the usual Christmas Tree for children will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on the 9th January 1909, at 5 p.m. members of Corps and club are requested to send in the names and ages of children at an early date.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st December.

628.—Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-quarters to-day Monday the 21st instant at 6 30 p. m.

629.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Konar will be available for Class Firing on the 23rd and 27th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

630.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Company :—

No. 6564 Cadet B. Burgess,
No. 6565 ,, W. Hamilton,
No. 6566 ,, T. Fowler,
No. 6567 ,, L. Hayter,
No. 6568 ,, J. Powell.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s, "Koerber" Dec. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Koerber," from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning :—

Bessemer, Dr	Kirkpatrick, Miss
Bunzl, Mr W	Kirkpatrick, Miss
Beckmann, Mr and Mrs	Lyle, Mr and Mrs
Brooks, Mr	Melis, Col
Brooks, Miss	Ogston, Mr
Brown, Mrs	Riedmann, Mr and Mrs
Cooper, Mr and Mrs	Rogers, Mr
Chambers, Mr and Mrs	Ramshoor, Dr
Clarke, Mrs	Sulzer, Mr
Fischer, Mr	Sythoff, Mr
Gallette, Mr A	Wallace, Mr
Hellmann, Mr C	Wolbert, Col and Mrs
Jarner, Mr	Zweig, Dr Stefan
Kapadia, Mr and Mrs	13 Revd Sisters
Kirkpatrick, Mrs	

Per s. s. "Silesia," Dec. 19

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s "Silesia" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning.

Defreeze, Mrs	Negroporte, Mr and Mrs
Datta, Mr and Mrs N	Stumvool, Mr F

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—FRASER—December 19, on Saturday, at the Afghan Memorial Church, James Charles Crawford, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, to Alice Mabel, only daughter of F. H. Fraser Esq., of Highbury Park, London.

DEATH.

WATSON—December 20, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Isabel, the beloved wife of J. W. Watson, Deputy Traffic Manager, Port Trust, Bombay, aged 46 years, 11 months and 9 days. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock (S. T.) at Sewree Cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATES—December 11, at Lahore, the wife of B. M. Coates, N.-W. Railway, of a daughter.

McINERNY—December 9, at Sharigh, Baluchistan, the wife of A. McInerny, Assistant Engineer, N.-W. R., of a son.

YATES—December 14, at Davies Road, Lahore, the wife of Captain H. Peel Yates, 24th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BIBIA—PANTON—December 4, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon C. W. Jackson, Frederick Hickie von Bibia, Executive Engr., E. B. S. Ry., Rajbari, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel Panton of Dublin.

DEATH.

JAMES—December 13, at the General Hospital, Howrah, of blood poisoning, Miriam Rose, the beloved wife of Frank A. James, Ganges Rope Co., Sibpur.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 9-19m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

The Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla, Children's Sports, Christmas Tree, etc., Bombay Education Society's Grounds, 4 p.m.

Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Organ Recital, 6-30 p.m.

Prize Distribution, Bandra Schools, N. M. Petit School Hall, Bandra, 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Weiss' Billiard Match, Pyrke's Saloon.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, Prof Grossi and Mdlle. Rene.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 22.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Railway station. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m. University Examination Results, Matriculation, Sun rises, 7h. 8m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m. ; High water, 10-5m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-22a.

Wednesday, December 23.—University Examination Results, L. M. and. S. Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h., 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.

Thursday, December 24—Christmas Eve. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay High Court Christmas Vacation begins. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m. ; High water, 11-33m., Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.

Friday, December 25.—Christmas Day, Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-35m., 0-18a. Low water, 6-38m., 6-19a.

Saturday, December 26.—Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 1-8a Low water, 7-21m., 7-0a.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,594, the daily average being 153. The total of new patients was 716.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES:—The Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Society's Schools will take place on Tuesday the 22nd December at 6 p.m. (S.T) in the Hall of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy School (opposite Charni Road), Station. The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

A PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—A prize-distribution took place yesterday in the Hall of the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, under the auspicies of the Maratha Prevident Fund Society. Mr. J. J. Mantri presided, A programme of recitations was gone through by the children from several Marathi schools.

THE "SEVA SADAN."—Under the auspices of the "Seva Sedan," Mrs. Kashibai Kanikar delivered a lecture on "Women-Saints—Janabai," on Saturday last in the presence of a number of ladies. Mrs. Kanikar dwelt on the virtues of Janabai, and exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of this woman-saint.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.—The Managing Committee of Aryan Social Union have elected the undernamed eight Delegates to the National Social Conference to be held in Madras during next week :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, and Messrs. Nanalal Parbhuram, Damodar Ratansi Chawala, and Lalji Ramji.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—H. E. the Governor's String Band will perform at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. His Excellency is not making use of the Band himself just now, and he is anxious that the public should have the benefit of it. A small charge of 4 annas per person will be made to cover the cost of lighting and incidental expenses at the Hall. If the concert is a success, the Band will give a second concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 29th instant, from 9-30 to 11 p.m.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.—The results of the Boarders of this Institution at the different University Examinations of the current year are as follows :—L. M. and S.—1 appeared, 1 passed ; B. A.—6 appeared, 5 passed ; Intermediate.—9 appeared, 6 passed ; Previous.—4 appeared, 3 passed. Out of the 15 successful candidates two have come in the First Class and six in the Second Class. One has secured the Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship and another got the Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.

A JAIN SOLICITOR.—An address was presented to Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, on his passing the last Solicitor's Examination, by the Jain Swetamber community last evening at the residence of Mr. Premchand Roychand, Love Lane, Byculla. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided and there were a large number of Jains present on the occasion. In presenting Mr. Kapadia with the address and the casket in which it was placed, the Chairman remarked that the responsibility of a solicitor was sacred and that he should conduct himself in such a way as not to put his clients who sought his advice to any unnecessary expenses.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

This competition took place on Saturday, the 19th instant, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. Very few dolls were sent in for competition, which was disappointing, since the prizes were well worth competing for, as will be seen from the list below. The judging was most ably done by Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Owen Dunn, Dr. A. M. Benson, Mrs. S. C. G. Bowen and Mrs. Plinston. Lady Hughes being unavoidably prevented at the last moment from helping in the morning, after much deliberation the prizes were awarded as follows :—1st prize, gold bangle.—Mrs. Fosbery, for doll dressed as a child ; 2nd prize, case scissors, etc.—Miss Bland, for Duchess of Gainsborough ; 3rd prize, gold safety pin brooch.—Miss Stephens, "Greek Girl" ; 4th prize, Rs. 7.—Miss Marie Besson, "Night" ; 5th prize, Rs. 5.—Mrs. Faith, for doll dressed as a child ; 6th prize, "Dutch Doll," and "Lady of Fashion."—equal, Rs. 3 each. Lady of Fashion was dressed by Miss Guernie Dixon ; Dutch Girl by Mrs. Douglas Bennett. Consolation prizes of two rupees each were kindly awarded by the judges in consideration of the excellent work sent in. "Miss Miranda" competitor gave no name or address, so the prize was not awarded ; "Fire Brigade," by Mrs. Pearcey, also no address ; "Ayah," by Miss MacMahon ; "Milkmaid," by Miss Ada Cattley ; "Carmen," by Miss Ivy Gubbins ; "Child," by Miss Muriel French ; "Child," by Miss Doris French.

The Lady of Fashion certainly was the most stylish doll sent in by any competitor, but since the work all through was of a very high order the judges finally decided as they did. The winning doll was beautifully tussed out all through and the work all done by hand. The other doll deserving of special mention was the "Greek Girl" dressed by Miss Stephens. This doll also was the winner very close. The dolls were sold after the prizes had been awarded and the sum realised was Rupees 191, surely an excellent sum. Many thanks are due to the ladies for judging, to the prize-givers, and especially to Mrs. Owen Dunn for so kindly giving away the prizes.

The good result attained by the selling of the dolls was mainly due to Mr. Douglas Bennett, who very kindly consented to be salesman.

A CASE of importance to those interested in racing was heard on the 10th instant by the Judge of the Rangoon Small Cause Court. A suit was brought by Mr. Quinn for the recovery of Rs. 1,125 on a promissory note from a Burmese broker and racing man. Plaintiff's case was that he gave the money to gamble with, and that as defendant was busy with his pony in the paddock, he got plaintiff to put Rs. 1,000 on with the bookmakers. Defendant, while admitting the execution of the note, denied that legal consideration was suggested. The note was given for defendant's loss on the pony Dynamo on two races, but in the absence of legal consideration the suit must fail. The Judge believed the plaintiff's story and gave a decree for the claim, holding that a man who had lent money to another to pay debts already lost was not precluded from recovering it, and money lent even to enable defendant to continue gambling was recoverable.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA GROUND-NUTS.

Third forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1908-09.

Summary.—The third forecast framed for the four principal ground-nut producing districts shows an area of 188,578 acres, producing nearly 205 millions lbs. of unshelled nut. It is estimated that the remaining districts where ground-nut is grown have an area of 20,000 acres, producing some 24 million lbs. The total area under ground-nut is thus estimated at 208,578 acres, producing nearly 229 million pounds of unshelled nut. The crop appears to be a fair average one in most districts.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

Forecast of rice-crop in Burma for the month of November 1908.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 9·9 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is now reported to be 7,559,655 acres, an increase of 307,627 acres over last year's actuals. The total fallow area, 448,391 acres, and the area destroyed by floods 20,953 acres are smaller than usual. Rain was unusually heavy and continuous in November, and storms damaged the standing rice-crop in the Arakan Division ; elsewhere the rain seems to have done little harm. Harvesting of the winter rice-crop is now commencing under normal conditions and prospects are excellent. The provincial estimate is 99. This is 4 points higher than last year, when, the estimate was 96 now reduced to 95 by revision of last year's figures in several districts. The surplus available for export last year was estimated at 2,486,000 tons of cargo rice, but the revision of district acreage and outturn reduces this amount to about 2,430,000 tons of cargo rice. This year the surplus is estimated at 2,600,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 45,536,723 cwts. of clean rice.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

Area.—Actual measurements show a total area of 1,390,200 acres under cotton in the Punjab in 1908, compared with 1,318,500 acres in 1907. The increase is chiefly on irrigated land. The total area is only 2 per cent. below the quinquennial average and normal conditions may now be said to have been re-established after the set-back caused by the visitation of boll-worm in 1905. The 1907 crop was satisfactory as regards outturn and sold well, and, with more favourable climatic conditions, there would have been extensive sowings in the present year. Increases are reported from the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan divisions, where the crop is sown mainly on irrigated land and where useful showers were received in April, but these are largely discounted by a serious deficiency in the Delhi division. The shrinkage in this tract is due to the short supply of water in the Western Jumna Canal in the spring and to the lateness of the summer rains in some districts.

Yield.—The total yield is estimated at 291,807 bales of cleaned cotton, this being 9 per cent. less than last year. The low outturn is the result of the superabundance of the monsoon rainfall, the excess being particularly harmful in the South-east, Central and North Punjab. The persistence of the downpour rendered weeding impossible in some districts of the Delhi division. The crop was swamped or water-logged in lowlying tracts. In many districts the plants ran to foliage at the expense of the fruit. Lastly, the heavy rain which fell early in September in the Central Punjab destroyed the first set of flowers. The only districts which exhibit a normal outturn per acre are Ludhiana, Shahpur and Multan. Boll-worm did very little injury, and is only reported from Attock and Muzaffargarh.

Notes by divisions :—

Delhi division.—The total area, 398,000 acres, is 89,900 acres less than last year, and the yield, 65,017 bales, is also less by 43,706 bales. The Jumna valley suffered most from the abnormal rainfall, but outturns are poor throughout the division. The crop was almost a total failure in Gurgaon where the average yield per acre is placed at 8 per cent. of the normal. Corresponding figures in other districts are :—Delhi, 40 per cent. ; Rohtak, 50 per cent. ; Hissar, 67 per cent. ; Karnal, 78 per cent. ; and Ambala, 85 per cent.

Jullundur division.—The total area, 98,300 acres, greater is than last year's by 7 per cent. and the yield, 38,313 bales, represents an increase of 12 per cent. The monsoon was comparatively less severe in the districts of this division. Ludhiana reports a normal yield per acre, Ferozepore 77 per cent and the rest 90 per cent. Cotton is not a very important staple in this division.

Lahore division.—The sown area has advanced by 12 per cent. to 323,900 acres, the largest increase being in Lahore and Gujranwala. Excessive rain caused general injury to the crop. Amritsar, Lahore and Montgomery report 8-anna yield; Sialkot and Gujranwala, 12-annas, and Gurdaspur, 14-annas. The total outturn is placed at 68,647 bales, this being 15,940 bales less than in 1907.

Rawalpindi division.—The sown area, 213,100 acres represents an increase of 109,600 acres. The greater portion of the increase is in Shahpur where the cotton area has been doubled and has expanded to 133,900 acres. In this district the crop has made an exceptional recovery from the effects of the monsoon, and a normal yield is expected. The gross outturn for the division works out satisfactorily, and is estimated at 67,239 bales against 39,243 bales in the preceding year.

Multan division.—The sown area, 3,900 acres, is 44,000 acres more than in 1907. There is a falling off of 37 per cent. in the Multan district owing to the state of the inundation canals but all other districts show increases. Yields per acre have been as follows :—Normal in Multan ; 90 per cent. in Muzaffargarh, 85 per cent. in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, 70 per cent. in Jhang and 45 per cent. in Lyallpur. The shortage in Lyallpur is due to extraordinarily heavy rainfall in the Toba Tekk Singh and Samundri tahsils which affected a large area of cotton. The total outturn for the division, 62,591 bales, has declined by 16 per cent., the shortage being in Lyallpur and Jhang.

Prices.—Starting at 5 1-4 seers per rupee at Delhi in December 1907, prices fell to 5 1-2 seers in March and then remained unchanged until October 1908, when they fell to 6 seers, which is the closing price. At Amritsar the rates ranged between 5 and 6 seers until August, when there was a drop to 6 1-2 seers, followed by a recovery to 5 3-4 seers in November.

Native States.—Returns are received from Patiala Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala. The total area sown was 113,200 acres against 156,448 acres in 1907, the principal reductions being in Patiala and Bahawalpur. The gross outturn has declined in the same proportion from 37,044 bales to 27,538 bales.

THE Punjab Chamber of Commerce lately complained to the Telegraph Department of the mutilation of messages. One message, it was stated, contained no fewer than eight mutilations, which seemed inexcusable. Mutilations occurring in another message were described as of a particularly aggravating character. It was pointed out that mutilations of this kind inevitably cause much inconvenience and in many cases loss to merchants. The reply of the Telegraph Department was to the effect that in one of the messages the mutilations were due to indistinct writing. The mistakes in the other telegrams were admitted to have occurred during transmission through the fault of the telegraph service which was "regretted."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 19.

The depression entering India yesterday is still well marked over the Indus Valley, but has given no precipitation, only light to moderate clouds in Kashmir.

Skies have cleared in North-East India but are still lightly clouded in Burma and the greater part of the Peninsula.

Humidity is normal or in defect, except in the Indus Valley where it is in excess. Temperature is still low in the Deccan and the Central Provinces, but high in parts of Burma and in Baluchistan.

Forecast—Light precipitation is possible in Kashmir.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 20.

The depression in North-West India has developed. There was no storm over Multan and Dera Ismail Khan, but it has given heavily clouded skies in the extreme north of India, and light precipitation in parts of that area, while light to moderate cloud spread over the rest of North-West India. In the remainder part of the country skies are clear. A fresh depression has appeared over Persia.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in the extreme north of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the eastern districts but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased generally and is now normal in the north-west and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Sind and in Bikaner; elsewhere skies remain clear. The air continues damper than usual in Lower Sind but contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are still lightly clouded at Dwarka and Bhuj but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch but is normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and while day temperature is normal, night temperature continues lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature in normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues low over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The depression from Persia is shown to-day over Sind and North Rajputana, where light cloud has also appeared. No precipitation has occurred.

Weather remains fine.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (18th)	67·1	55·6	...	1·72
Jask (18th)	77·3	65·8	...	0·00
Muskat (18th)	83·3	71·1	...	0.18
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	66·9	34·4	...	0·00
Lahore	72·4	41·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	73·3	41·6	...	0·00
Ambala	71·5	39·0	...	0·00
Delhi	74·2	43·2	...	0·00
Agra	73·5	47·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	74·3	42·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	78·0	51·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	75·9	41·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	75·1	43·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	77·1	44·3	...	0.00
Karachi

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE INDIA LOAN.

THE "STATESMAN":—The debate in the House of Commons on the East India Loan Bill was distinguished by a more than usually persistent effort to place the expenditure of the Indian Government under the direct control of Parliament. Dr. Rutherford went so far as to move the rejection of the second reading, while in Committee he moved the reduction of the amount to be raised on behalf of railways to ten millions sterling. Attempts were also made to secure the issue of a mandate to the Government of India to the effect that Elementary Education, Sanitation, and State Agricultural Banks should be among the objects to which the sum raised by loan should be devoted. As a matter of policy, the idea of regulating expenditure in India from time to time according to the views which may chance to be prevalent in the House of Commons, appears to be of very doubtful wisdom. The Indian Budget in its present form is the result of many years of experience. The precise allocation of funds may or may not always be the best conceivable, but it is a fair inference that the succession of able financiers by whom our fiscal system has been brought to its present high state of efficiency are more likely to have contrived a just distribution of the public revenue than to have evolved a scheme so faulty that it can be improved in the course of a few hours' discussion by half-a-dozen members of the House of Commons. In any case the Budget, with its many ramifications, is a complex whole, and if reformers in the House of Commons want to chop and change it in a number of directions, they must be prepared to produce an alternative Budget, in which due provision is made for everything, including the important Provincial settlements, various loans, and the other unavoidable obligations of Indian Finance. It might have been thought that the enthusiasts of the House of Commons would be content with the upset they have already caused in our finances by insisting upon the reduction of the opium revenue, merely in order to appease the consciences of British pharisees, regardless of the loss inflicted upon India. The sum thus sacrificed would have gone far to put elementary education, sanitation, or agriculture on a satisfactory footing; but nothing has been heard of any proposal to recoup the Indian people for the loss of revenue they have suffered at the dictation of these gentlemen. It is in the same spirit of meddlesome philanthropy that Dr. Rutherford and his friends propose to sacrifice the efficiency of Indian Railways in order to confer upon the people of the country boons which these "champions of India" regard as of greater importance. In their anxiety to prove their case, they endeavour to convey the impression that India is indifferent to railway extension. The people of India, said Dr. Rutherford, do not want further expenditure on railways. The truth is, of course, that railways are among the greatest material blessings ever conferred upon India. Does Dr. Rutherford realise the significance of the fact that the railways last year carried 271,249,080 third-class passengers, besides transporting more than 62 million tons of goods produced by Indian labour or intended for Indian consumption? If the comparative poverty of the people of India be taken into account, it may be doubted whether any nation has shown the like appreciation of railroad facilities. Nor is there any country in which railways have done so much to mitigate the effects of drought and famine. So far, then, from the Indian people being opposed to expenditure on railways, seldom can the ruler of an Indian province go on tour without being met with incessant demands for new lines in every direction. Dr. Rutherford's attitude on this railway question is thus wholly without warrant, and he will receive no thanks in this country for his proposal to reduce railway expenditure We are not now concerned with strategic railways, which are part and parcel of a definite military policy and should properly find a place among the military charges which India has to bear. That there has been foolish expenditure in this direction we are not prepared to deny. But strategic railways form an insignificant part of the whole system, and it is obvious that the effects of Dr. Rutherford's proposed reduction would be to restrict the further building of railways and to prevent that adequate equipment of those already built, although they are adding enormously to the wealth of the country We have no wish to be discourteous, but Dr Rutherford's whole conception of the situation is as grotesque as his preposterous opposition to European investments, which he described as a hindrance to the "National movement." No one who has any knowledge of the vital functions discharged by European capital in the financing of the great manufacturing industries of Calcutta, Bombay, or Cawnpore could have committed himself to a statement so utterly at variance with the facts. Nor could anyone who has watched with sympathy the growth of the swadeshi movement fail to perceive that it has been prompted by the success of European enterprise of all kinds, and indeed is based on an imitation of European methods. Thus even swadeshi owes its existence to the achievements of European capital.

CRITICISM THAT DOES HARM.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In his striking article "On the Eve" in the current number of the "National Review" Mr. H.W. Wilson follows his practice of painting the position of our Navy in lurid colours. That the time has now come for the full fruition of new construction to be succeeded by an era of increased activity is evident, but there is no justification for the wholesale damning of our naval distribution, as in this article. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of the organisation of our fleets in Home waters into three distinct units, based on different ports; but that distribution was deliberately adopted for strategical reasons, and it has not been satisfactorily proved that the latter are founded on false premises. One of the points to which Mr. Wilson calls attention and from which he draws sinister deductions, is that during the last German naval manœuvres, when naturally all ships composing the redoubtable "Hoch Seeflotte" would be with the flag, our own Channel fleet had only six battleships present at Scarborough, while the Home fleet was in the North of Scotland "with but ten battleships, and these of four different type." At that time the German fleet consisted of 'sixteen modern battleships, homogeneous and of but two different types." To compare a fleet on its manœuvre footing with one which has but recently come off manœuvres and is undergoing its annual repairs is scarcely fair; the Germans might well retort that there was ground for serious, anxiety when we mobilised over 200 ships for our own manœuvres a couple of months earlier in the year. Moreover, it appears to be ignored that even German ships cannot keep the sea indefinitely, and at normal times a proportion, certainly no smaller than our own, of their ships must be in dockyard hands for varying periods. Of course, Mr. Wilson is justified in criticising the abrogation of the rule that only two battleships at a time should be away under repair, but a rule such as this cannot always be adhered to. If more than two ships in a fleet are in actual need of repair it is surely useless to keep them with the flag and count them as effective units along with the rest. The Channel fleet still comprises fourteen "modern battleships, homogeneous, and of but two different types" to use Mr. Wilson's own words about the rival fleet, and the Germans have sixteen. And in the one fleet, as in the other, there must usually be two or more ships absent temporarily.

The suggestion that the modern battleships and homogeneity of type are peculiar to the "Hoch Seeflotte" is of course unfounded. The Channel fleet comprises eight "King Edwards" and six "Formidables"; the German fleet consists of five "Deutschlands," five "Braunschweigs," four of the "Wittelsbachs" and two "Kaisers." The last named ships belong to a class dating from the late nineties, and, along with the "Wittelsbachs," are always reckoned as inferior to our own old "Majesties," and no better than the "Royal Sovereigns." To talk of either class as "modern" is absurd. The "Deutschlands" and "Braunchweigs' are reckoned as equivalent to our "Formidables," but not to be compared with the "King Edward" class. So as regards the Channel fleet the comparison instituted may safely be regarded as radically incorrect; and as for the Home fleet let it be admitted that at the time referred to it was composed of four different types of battleship. The reply to that argument is that even the Nore Division is not ready yet, and will not be until the three new "Dreadnoughts" and the three "Invincibles" are in commission. This Division, besides the original "Dreadnought," will shortly comprise the "Bellerophen," "Temeraire 'and "Superb," and the two "Lord Nelsons," all of which are practically ready, and the three "Invincibles." The remaining battleships are, and must necessarily be, of different types; but any comparison need only take the Channel fleet plus the Nore Division and the three "Invincibles" into account on one side, against the 16 German battleships on the other; and, estimating the value of these by the ordinary system of notation the relative strengths of the two forces are 1730 : 840.

There is yet another fallacy to be noted in this article. It is asserted that as the result of compulsory service in Germany and of systematic programmes each twenty shillings in Germany goes as far as thirty shillings in England, and that Germany therefore gets as much for her £20,000,000 as we do for £30,000,000. To combine the personal and construction votes in a comparison of the whole amounts expended is, to say the least, illogical. Compulsory service cannot exercise more than an inappreciable effect on the construction vote; and when the actual figures of cost of individual ships are scrutinised the conclusions that can fairly be drawn are very different. The German "Braunschweigs" of 13,200 tons cost £1,160,000 apiece; our own "Queen" and "Prince of Wales," 15,000-ton ships built in the same year, cost just over a million. Again the "Deutschland" class built in 1905 and 1906 and displacing 13,200 ton cost £1,200,000, and in the same years we were turning out the far superior "King Edwards" for just under 1 1/2 millions. The same applies to modern cruisers. The "Roon" class are not as big as our "Devonshires," and their cost respectively was £900,000 and £850,000. In stating then that Germany's pound goes as far as our thirty shillings the critic ignores facts and deceives the public. Incidentally also he sickens those of his fellow countrymen who appreciate, with him, that we must make a fresh effort to maintain our supremacy.

P. P. I.

THE "PIONEER":—One or two cases which have recently come before the Admiralty Court have served once more to draw attention to the dangers arising from the so-called P. P. I. insurances on ships. Technically, it is necessary for those who take out the policy to have an insurable interest in the vessel, but in practice this difficulty is overcome by making the policy "P. P. I." policy proof of interest; and it is a common thing for men who have never shipped a ton of goods in their lives to take out heavy insurances on craft of which they know nothing, save what they have picked up casually or gleaned from the pages of "Lloyds' Register." The whole business is a gamble, pure and simple. The underwriter bets the policy-holde, that the vessel will arrive safely. It is allowing men to have a direct interest in the losing of a ship, and so long as human nature remains what it is, there will always be speculators ready to play unfairly. Sailormen are not all saints, and they are very poorly paid. The offer of a large sum in cash, payable on the loss of his ship, must be a sore temptation to many a master mariner who has grown old and weary in the service of skinflint owners, and can look forward to nothing but the workhouse in his last years. The bribe will not only make him independent, but there will also be the satisfaction of getting even with those who have underpaid and overworked him. Of course, it is an abominable thing that there should be masters who will deliberately wreck their ships, but by far the greater portion of the blame must go to those who tempt them. It is, however, extremely difficult to bring the crime home to the principals. There may be grave suspicions, but as a rule there is no tangible evidence. The mere fact that a policyholder has profited by the loss of a vessel does not prove that he conspired to bring about that loss, and only in the most glaring cases do the underwriters decline pay. It is a dangerous thing to reject a claim without very clear evidence. The grand centre of the P. P. I. business used to be San Francisco. The "Wrecker Gang" was a recognised institution there, and in the great hall of the Merchants' Exchange a vast blackboard was conspicuous, on which were chalked up the latest rates on late, overdue, or risky vessels, many of which had never been within five thousand miles of the port. In the days before the earthquake every class in the community speculated in the P. P. I. market. It was in fact the favourite form of gambling in that queer, godless city of the Golden Gate. Since the earthquake things may have changed although there is nothing up-to-date to suggest that San Francisco has been doing anything so prosaic as reforming itself. At any rate the business flourishes elsewhere, in London, in Cardiff, in Singapore, in Sydney—wherever there are underwriters who will take the bets. It is easy to say the practice should be stopped, but it is equally difficult to devise a means. Many of the P. P. I. policies represent a perfectly genuine interest as for instance in the case of a man who has chartered a steamer some months ahead to load his cargo and deliver it in time for certain sales. If she is lost before her charter begins he runs the risk of not finding another vessel, and so losing his market, yet he must insure P.P.I. There are innumarable cases of a similar kind, and no doubt the purely gambling policies are in the minority. But that the latter constitute a danger and a scandal no one can deny, and the legislator who devised a scheme for rendering them illegal would be doing a great public service.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PORT ELIZABETH FLOODED.

River Rises Six Feet in Five Minutes.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £250,000.

PORT ELIZABETH, NOVEMBER 16.

Port Elizabeth has suffered from several severe floods during the last few years, but that which occurred this morning ranks as the most terrible and devastating in his history. About 6 o'clock a terrific thunderstorm broke over the town and district. The thunder pealed out with startling rapidity every few minutes, and rain commenced to fall in torrents.

A slight south-easter was blowing, and the clouds rolling up from the sea appeared to reinforce the storm. Rain continued to fall heavily throughout the morning, and the Baakens River commenced to rise with great rapidity.

The first inkling of the trouble came at 10 o'clock when the river, which is hardly a running stream during the winter months, overflowed its banks and it was found necessary to remove the animal from the municipal stables which are situated on the east bank.

So rapidly did the flood rise, however that the men had to run to save their lives, and half a dozen mules had to be deserted to their fate. One of these however, was swept out of the stable and washed on to the roof of an adjoining building, where it remained until the water subsided.

Meanwhile the flood steadily arose, and about half-past 10 had actually reached the girders of the main bridge connecting the South End with the town. About this time a number of stores along the banks were in danger, and the people had to run to higher ground, many of them only having time to climb out of the windows and escape along the roofs.

Just about this time (10·30) the river assumed a most threatening aspect, the flood racing down in a brown stream, and carry all before it. All traffic over the three bridges was immediately stopped by the Town Engineer, Mr. Butterworth, and no sooner had this been done than the river swept over the main bridge, rising 6ft. in about five minutes.

At that moment a whole store on the west side of the river collapsed with its foundations, and dammed up half the bridge. The scene after this was indescribable; the bridge was completely covered by the flood, which poured over it in a torrent 8ft. high.

The banked up river in its effort to escape to the sea was forced to seek other outlets, and rushed through the streets, intersecting produce and harbour buildings and stores. A solid wall of water 6ft. high thundered down the harbour and railway siding, actually reaching the Customs House buildings in Jetty Street, over 250 yards away.

The scene was terrible. The flood completely demolished several wood and iron produce stores near the river bank and bursting through the doors and windows of the more solid structures swept hundreds of bales of wool, mohair skins, and cases of general merchandise through the streets into the sea.

The Harbour Board hydraulic power house and electric lighting house, both solid brick and stone structures, were partially demolished; the tramway building was flooded, and heavy electric cars were swept off the rails and piled together.

Numerous narrow escapes are reported. In one store the men were entrapped by the first rush of water, and had to break the bars of the windows in order to escape. The volume of water may be imagined when it is stated that the railway trucks at the entrance to the North Jetty were piled up with wreckage, while bales of wool were floating about the sea in all directions, together with a mass of wreckage from the demolished buildings, and cases of general merchandise.

The strong Harbour Board railway bridge was partially destroyed, and the reclaimed ground was washed away in every direction, leaving tracks and rails in some cases 12ft. below the ordinary surface of the ground.

The tail-end of the flood actually struck the corner of Custom House building with such force as to make huge cracks right up one wall, and the officials were hurriedly ordered to leave lest the building might collapse.

The damage is incalculable, but the present estimates place it at about a quarter of a million. The chief sufferers are the produce merchants, as all their stores were flooded, and those who did not lose all their bales of produce suffered loss through water and mud. The loss to the produce men is reckoned at about £100,000, while the damage to the harbour buildings is estimated at about a like amount.

About 11 o'clock the flood commenced to recede, and an hour later the main bridge was again passable. Meanwhile hundreds of men were engaged in salving bales of produce, and cases of merchandise, which are piled up all along the beach.

One drowning fatality is reported, a man and horse being washed away; while earlier in the morning an electric tramcar going down White's Road got out of control through some reason or other, and rushing round the Market Square corner toppled over, killing the motorman.

Fuller inspection of the scene of the flood shows that the damage is even more extensive than was at first feared. Of some of the stores on the east bank nothing now remains but the foundations, the ground having been swept completely bare, not a stick remaining about.

Six stores have been completely or almost wholly demolished, while every building in the produce area suffered more or less damage. In one large wool store alone there were about 2,500 bales, and the flood bursting through doors and windows carried all but 60 of them away.

The North End beach for several miles is strewn with loose wool, hides, skins, bales of mohair, broken cases of merchandise, cases of liquor, and general wreckage. The police are actively patrolling the beach, but a number of natives have already been arrested for broaching cases of liquor.

One private firm, which lost 8,000 bags of flour, besides general produce, estimate their loss at £40,000; while another estimate their loss in produce alone at £15,000.

Although the river had subsided below the girders of the bridge by 2 o'clock, the water continues to rush along like a millrace, and is undermining the retaining wall of the reclamation area. It has sapped away the foundation of the Harbour Board power house, the electric lighting house, and also the Port Elizabeth electric tramway house.

On the other side of the river portions of the Harbour Board buildings continued to fall throughout the day, and at 6 o'clock the whole back wall of the tramway shed fell into the river with a loud report.

Both the Harbour Board railway bridge and the Avontuur railway bridge are damaged, but the latter is expected to be fit for traffic again tomorrow.

News from the outlying districts is hard to obtain, but it appears that Zwartkops Valley has also been visited by a rainstorm and a washaway occurred on the Uitenhage line, there being no train from that town since 9-15 this morning.

The flood has taken everybody by surprise, for the catchment area of Baakens River is comparatively small, yet in spite of this the flood rose at least 24 feet. between 8 and 10·30 a. m. The only explanation that can be given is that either a waters pout or a cloud-burst occurred somewhere in the valley.

One old resident, living about six miles up the Valley, said he had never seen anything like it during his 50 years' experience. The rain came down in sheets, flooding the flats for miles, and at one point where the river doubles back from the cliffs the water reached a height of 40ft.

The rainfall in town only registered 3·15 inches, and the damage is practically nil. There is no confirmation of the report of the man on horseback having been swept away, and two other men about whose safety grave fears were entertained were eventually rescued. They had no time to escape from the building, and had to clamber up on a roof. As the flood continued to rise one man threw himself into the river on a plank, and was hauled out at the bridge 300 yards below. He was rescued in an unconsious condition, having been struck by some wreckage in the river, but his injuries are not serious. The other man was rescued by means of ropes which were thrown from the roof of an adjoining building.

The disaster is one of the most serious blows the town has ever received. The produce merchants were about the only prosperous section of the community, and the effects of the disaster cannot yet be realised.

The Mayor this afternoon received the following telegram from the Prime Minister:—"Deeply regret to hear of the sad disaster. Your citizens have the sincerest sympathy of the Government. The railway officials have been instructed to render all possible assistance."

SPLENDID SALVAGE WORK.

DAMAGE LESS THAN ESTIMATED.

Port Elizabeth, November 17.

The great flood of yesterday was followed by scenes of chaos and confusion, though order is now beginning to arise. It is officially intimated that the damage has been greatly over-estimated, and the total losses are now placed at from £150,000 to £200,000. This medification is largely due to the great amount of merchandise which is being salvaged both afloat in the bay and ashore, which although depreciated in value is yet fit for sale.

The work of salvaging commenced yesterday, and proceeded briskly throughout the night and to-day and is still continuing. I learn from a reliable source that the Harbour Board losses total between £15,000 and £20,000, not a quarter of a million as rumour had it. The port authorities worked indefatigable, and their efforts were crowned with such splendid success that the work of the harbour was scarcely interrupted, despite the fact that the hydraulic and electric power houses were flooded through and through, and that the walls were partially demolished.

The machinery was patched up, and the hidraulic cranes on the jetties recommenced work at 4.45 this afternoon. Four steamers completed discharge into the lighters to-day, and cargo is being landed with quick dispatch. It is rumoured that the Custom House will be condemned. If this statement proves to be correct it will materially increase the damage.

It is estimated that the heaviest produce losers are: Messrs. A. Mosenthal & Co., Mackie, Dunn & Co., O'Shea & Co., W. Lane & Co., Joseph Levi Schady & Co., and the S. A. Export Co. The usual mohair market was not held to-day, and the municipal catalogue wool sale to-morrow has been postponed.

Large quantities of wool, skins, mohair, and feathers, however, have been salvaged in more or less sound condition, and merchants are sanguine of restarting business on the old basis in a few days. Most of the larger firms have signified their intention of transferring their stores from the Valley to a higher portion of the town.

The Tramway Company also deserve praise, for although when the flood was at its height the water stood in the power-house breast-high, and the buildings partially collapsed, the cars were to-day running on the level portion of the town from the Market Square to the North End. Owing to two culvert washaways on the line between New Brighton and Zwartkops, covering about a quarter of a mile, the train service was somewhat disorganised, but temporary repairs will be effected by to-morrow.

The Walmer suburban railway bridge was slightly damaged, but trains are running as usual from the south side of the river instead of the terminus. The town bridge stood the test well, and is now open to vehicular traffic.

Although many narrow escapes were reported, the flood did not result in the loss of a single human life. About 29 native were arrested last night in a riotous condition, having broached the liquor washed ashore on the beach. They were brought up at the Police Court this morning, and sentence to various terms of imprisonment.

The Mayor has received a large number of sympathetic telegrams from all over the country, including one from the Governor and one from Mr. Merriman.

NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.

The numerous railway accidents which have recently occurred in Germany because of the failure of engineers to observe the signals, have caused the Prussian railway administration to introduce an entirely new apparatus.

In cases of fog it has often happened that the driver could not distinguish on which side of the line the alarm signal stood and has proceeded on his way. The purpose of the new invention is to bring directly before the eyes of the engineer the warning that in a short time a signal may be expected.

At a fixed distance from the signal post two parallel iron bars with a small space between them are mounted along the line for several yards. There is attached to the locomotive an arm which carries a bristly broom made of pliable copper wires. The passage of this broom between the iron bars produces a contact. An electrical action follows a bell sounds on the engine and a white slide replaces a red. The sign remains plainly visible to the eye until the engineer presses a button. He knows definitely that a signal is to be expected and if he cannot clearly make out the order intended will stop the train.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Second Extra Meeting.

ANOTHER very fair attendance turned out on Saturday to witness the second and last extra till the New Year. The bookmakers again had a good time of it, their numbers being increased by the arrival of Barton from Rangoon, and their stands being more accessible owing to the fact that only every other one was occupied instead of all being bunched up in one portion of the enclosure.

Fields were quite satisfactory throughout, and some good racing was provided, though on the results of the previous week there were some surprising reversals of form. Owing to the Calcutta Big Meeting and the departure of a number of owners and punters for the capital, we do not race again till January 2nd.

Taylor was "carpeted" at the end of the meeting and owing to the running of Mutlag, it is said, will not be riding before the fourth extra.

THE LITTLE TRIAL ARAB PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Adil's Plassy, 8st. 7lbs..... Heroo 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Sabah, 8st. 12lbs., A. Ferguson 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, 8st. 10lbs.....J Taylor 3
Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan, 8st. 3lbs...Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Disfigure, 9st.; Real Blood, 8st. 12lbs.; Zari, 8st 9lbs.; Brussels, 8st. 6lbs.; Sir Jamal, 8st. 4lbs.; Calcutta 8st. (car 8st. 5lbs.); and Selection, 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Sabah and Zari; 4 to 1 Real Blood and Sir Jamal; 7 to 1 Rajput; 8 to 1 Hishan; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Brussels was the earliest out of the gate and led Sabah, Zari and Plassy, Sir Jamal getting off badly. Before the bend was reached the leader was done and Sabah with Plassy close on his heels led for home. Up the distance the former looked all a winner, but in front of the stand Plassy on the outside shot to the front and won the race by half a length. Rajput, who had come up late, took third place 1 1-2 lengths off. Time—1min. 9 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Oomerkhan.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Urgent, 8st. 10lbs ...Evans 1
Mr. Phil's Fritz, 8st. 7lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr. Kassim Jurgi's Desert King, 8st. 10lbs., Mujeed 3
Messrs. M. Goculdas and Tahar Yuni's Meerdhan, 8st. 10lbs.....Melsom 4

ALSO RAN:—Akrabad, 8st. 12lbs.; Brutus, 8st. 12lbs.); Alcochfar, 8st. 12lbs.; Jarham, 8st. 10lbs (car 8st. 12lbs.; Hamrin, 8st. 10lbs.; Arab Sheik, 8st. 10lbs.; Soocab, 8st. 10lbs.; Zir, 8st. 2lbs.; Hoodaib 8st. 7lbs.; Surrender, 8st. 5lbs.; and Transfer, 7st. 12lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Desert King; 5 to 1 Brutus and Urgent; 6 to 1 Akrabad and Hamrin; 8 to 1 Meerdhan, Surrender and Transfer; and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Akrabad led out followed by Meerdhan, Transfer, Desert King and Hamrin, and at the three furlongs the last-named was at the head of the field with Zir coming up. At the quarter mile Desert King displaced Hamrin and, attended by Meerdhan, turned for home, being joined at the bend by Urgent and Fritz on the outside. An excellent race was witnessed up the distance between these four, Urgent securing the verdict by a head, while Fritz was in front of Desert King by only a neck. Meerdhan was also close up. Time—1min. 24 1/5secs.

Winner trained by Farajbin Sanad.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 7st. 12lbs. (carried 8st. 4lbs).....Fisher 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Chevalier, 7st. 13lbs. ...Mujeed 2
Mr. Aga S. Shah's Peria Doray, 8st. 6lbs...Kamad 3
Mr. Dawson's Rosewater, 8st. 8lbs.....J. Taylor 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Metal, 9st. 13lbs.; Winsome, 9st. 11b.; Child Guide, 8st. 4lbs.; Moonlight, 8st. 11b (carried 8st. 5lbs.); and Lady Fucile, 7st. 2lbs. (carried 7st. 8lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Ashanti Gold; 2 to 1 Lady Metal; 3 to 1 Peria Doray; 6 to 1 Rosewater; and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Lady Metal got away with a lead and showed the way to Winsome, Peria Doray, Moonlight and Ashanti Gold and at the three furlongs Winsome went to the head of affairs. At the bend Lady Metal was again up to Winsome, while Peria Doray and Ashanti Gold began to come up on the outside. Up the straight both leaders began to fall back, and Ashanti Gold forging ahead from Persia Doray won easily by 3-4 length. Chevalier, who came up late, snatched second place from Peria Doray also by 3-4 length. Time—1min. 17 2-5secs.

Winner trained by F. L. Potter.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Hoosein Oboyed's Dhafer, 8st. 10lbs., J. Taylor 1
Mr. Adil's Colaba, 7st. 7lbs. (car 7st. 8lbs.), Heeroo 2
Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, 8st. 6lbs.....Ferguson 3
Mr. Mujeed Jurgi's Recruit, 8st. 10lbs.....Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Moscow, 9st. 10lbs.; Peculiar, 9st. 10lbs.; Dumra, 9st. 5lbs.; Scarlet, 9st. 3lbs.; Merrily, 8st. 6lbs.; and M. V. O., 8st. 11b.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Peculiar and Safoog; 4 to 1 Dhafer and Merrily; 5 to 1 Colabs; 8 to 1 Recruit; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Colaba led out followed by Recruit with the rest following in a string, and at the six furlongs the order was Dhafer, Safoog, Recruit, Colaba and Merrily. At the half mile Recruit again got into second place and the positions remained unchanged till the bend, where Safoog and Colaba again passed Recruit. Dhafer won comfortably by 1 1-2 lengths, Colaba displacing Safoog for second place by 3-4 length. Time—1min. 54 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

R. K. Sirdar Singhis and A. S. Omer's Mutlag, 9st. 5lbs.....J. Taylor 1
Mr. A. Abdoola's Real Blood, 8st. 4lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr. Rowland's Good Chance, 8st. 10lbs.....Evans 3
Mr. G. K.'s Merchant (late Amani), 8st....Kamad 4

ALSO RAN.—Vedas, 10st.; Hamayoon, 9st. 2lbs.; Meerjan, 8st. 13lbs.; Farick, 8st. 12lbs.; Barrak, 8st. 10lbs.; Fix, 8st. 6lbs.; Sirur, 8st. 1lb.; Murzook, 8st. 1lb.; Virtuous Bay, 8st.; Aden, 7st. 8lbs.; Fadil, 7st. 12lbs.; and Ariff, 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Real Blood; 4 to 1 Good Chance; 5 to 1 Vedas, Mutlag and Meerjan; 6 to 1 Murzook; 8 to 1 Sirur and Merchant; and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Vedas was the quickest away and, followed by Barrack, Farick and Good Chance, raced to the three furlongs, where Good Chance got into second place. At the bend Vedas began to fall back and Mutlag and Real Blood were seen coming up. Up the distance Good Chance and Real Blood were making a good race for home when Mutlag on the outside overhauled them and won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths. Half length between the second and third. Time—1mine. 24 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by owners.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed's Good Morning (Rs. 1200), 8st. 11b .....Evans 1
Mr. Goculdas' Orby (Rs. 1100), 7st. 6lbs...Melsom 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Santra (Rs 600), 8st. 11b., C. B. Mahomed 3
Mr. Phil's Hullo (Rs. 60), 7st.....Kamad 4

ALSO RAN.—Sarfraz (800), 7st. 9lbs; Spectator (800), 7st. 6lbs.; Martyon (500), 7st. 6lbs.; Rajah Bahadur (600), 7st. 3lbs.; Rogers (700), 6st. 11lbs.; and Collector (800), 6st. 11lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Hullo; 5 to 2 Good Morning; 4 to 1 Orby; 5 to 1 Martyon and Rajah Bahadur; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Collector showed out for a while, then Orby went to the front and led Hullo, Good Morning and Santra to the bend, where the three closed on Orby. Up the straight Orby still held a lead, but Good Morning, strongly Ridden by Evans, captured him in front of the Stand and won by a length. Santra in the last few strides deprived Hullo of a place, one length off Orby. Time—1min. 10secs.

Winner trained by Ghoolam Ally.

There was no bid for the winner.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

A DISQUALIFICATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Some interesting racing was witnessed at to-day's races. There was a big attendance and the betting was brisk. Out of the five handicaps, three were won by favourites. Retort won the Wellesly Plate, but was disqualified for carrying wrong weight and the race was given to Misty Morn. The time of the race was very indifferent. Fitzgrafton, who came in third, ran satisfactorily and seems to be still sound. After this race Retort and Fitzgraften are made equal favourites for the Cup, both being quoted at 3 to 1. In the Fort Plate there was a great finish between Chivalry and Saloon. Sacricomar, Tans, and Sugar Apple were well backed and justifying public opinion won easy. The day on the whole was favourable to the public, the bookmakers having a bad time of it.

The following are the details :—

ZEERUT PLATE.—R. C. and a distance, over 7 flights.

Mr. Field's Solace, 11st 4lbs.....Mr. Charrington 1
Mr. Williams' Bandyleg, 7st 5lbs .....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Galstaun's Matalgia, 11st 3lbs.....Fergusson 3

ALSO RAN :—Little Dolly, Cracker, Spec, Killarney, and Lady Knight.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Bandyleg; 6 to 1 Solace; 7 to 1 Matalgia and Little Dolly; and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Bandyleg led to the bend, Solace challenged at the distance with Matalgia close up and won comfortably by 1 1-2 lengths; neck between Bandyleg and Matalgia.

CORNWALLIS PLATE.—1 1-2 miles.

Aga S Shah's Sugar Apple, 7st 6lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr D P Tampoe's Bantock, 9st 2lbs...Morrison 2
Mr C R Whittingham's Fizz, 8st 12lbs...Barrett 3

ALSO RAN.—Mother Goose, Cingalee, Jackeroo, Lachlan, Merry Elsie, Windy, Andros, Clynder, Sue, Scamander, Caimore, Downland.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Sugar Apple and Fizz; 4 to 1 Mother Goose; 6 to 1 Bantock; 8 to 1 Merry Elsie, Lachlan, and Jackeroo; 10 to 1 Windy, Andros and Clynder; and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—They all raced in a bunch to the three furlongs, where Sugar Apple, accompanied by Fizz and Bantock, was at the head of his field. In the end Sugar Apple won easily by one length; three lengths dividing second and third. Time—2mins. 38secs.

WELLESLEY PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Galstaun's Misty Morn, 9st 10lbs ...Robinson 1
Mr E J Marshall's Kaffirpan, 9st 6lbs.....Killorn 2
Hon Mr A A Apcar's Fitzgrafton, 9st 10lbs, Blades 3

ALSO RAN.—Stirabout, Retort (disqualified), Hunting Horn, Deverent, Oakton, and The Master.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Misty Morn; 4 to 1 against Retort; 6 to 1 Fitzgrafton; 10 to 1 Stirabout; and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—Kaffirpan led for a furlong, where Stirabout came up and led up to the bend. At the distance Misty Morn was leading but was challenged by Retort, who won by a length. Retort was disqualified for carrying wrong weight and the race was given to Misty Morn. Time—2min. 13 secs.

FORT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. B's Chivalry, 9st 11b .....Barrett 1
Messrs. Scott and Marshal's Saloon, 7st 10lbs, Killua 2
Mr. Galstaun's Tangaroa, 9st 9lbs.....Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Killua, Ebullition, Golden Gleam, Paddy's Darling, and Mulison.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Chilvary; 5 to 2 against Tangaroa; 3 to 1 Killua; 8 to 1 Saloon, Ebullition, and Golden Gleam; and 15 to 1 Paddy's Darling and Mulison.

THE RACE.—Chivalry was the first to get out of the gate with Tangaroa and Saloon at his girths. At the distance Saloon breasted Chivalry and the latter seemed to be in trouble. Then followed a great finish from the distance, which resulted in Chivalry securing the verdict by a short head. Time—1min. 2secs.

CANNING PLATE.—Divided handicap No. 1. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jiji's Sacricomar, 6st 13lbs.....Whalley 1
Mr. Maxwell's Melbourne, 7st 7lbs.....Killorn 2
Col. Forbes' The Rooster, 7st 8lbs.....A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Squire Alfred, Dulcimer, Vespasia, Monette, The Punt, Lady Lomond, Busyman, Bundah and Bridge Knight.

BETTING.—Evens Sacricomer; 3 to 1 Squire Alfred; 4 to 1 The Rooster and Melbourne; and 10 to 1 and 12 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Vespasia was left at the post. Melbourne and The Rooster made the running and led up to the distance, where Sacricomar challenged and won easily, Time—1min. 15secs.

CANNING PLATE—Divided Handicap No. 2. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Leek's Tana, 8st 4lbs .....Murdison 1
Mr. E. G. Marshall's Captain Carrington, 7st, 4 lbs.....Killorn. 2
Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, 8st 11lbs.....Firth 3

ALSO RAN.—Conscience, Marcelle, Singleton, Comprimit, Arabian Knight, Black Paint, St Michael, Nirvana, Creel, and Pallas.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Tana; 3 to 1 Captain Carrington; 5 to 1 Conscience; 8 to 1 Creel and St. Michael; 12 to 1 Umutbee; and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—It was a straggling start in which Pallas was left, and Arabian Knight, Black Paint and Captain Carrington got off well. Same order was maintained to the three furlong post when Umutbee came up and took the lead. At the distane Tana came through from the outside, winning easily by 1 1-2 lengths; head between second and third. Time—1min. 17secs.

CHARNOCK PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Burjorjee's Bonita II, 9st. 7lbs....Murdison 1
Mr. Goculdass' Evening Herald, 9st 4lbs..A Hoyt 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's Wal, 9st 8lbs.....Killorn 3

ALSO RAN.—Hopscotch, First Bell, Fabiana, Echo, Matin Bell, Devon, and Thelma.

BETTING.—5 to 4 Evening Herald; 3 to 1 Bonita; 4 to 1 Hopscotch; 6 to 1 Matin Bell and Wal; and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Evening Herald led from Bonita and Wal up to 50 yards from home, where Bonita headed Evening Herald, and maintaining the lead under whip, won a hard race by a neck; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 18 1-5 secs.

TRIALS AND VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

The following is the latest betting on the two principal events of this week at Calcutta, quoted by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bookmakers.

VICEROY'S CUP.

7 to 2 Misty Morn; 4 to 1 Fitzgrafton; 5 to 1 The Bedouin; 7 to 1 Retort and Mallard; 8 to 1 Kaffirpan; 10 to 1 Devereux and Wandin; 15 to 1 Tangaroa and Absentee; and 20 to 1 and longer odds are offered against the rest.

THE TRIALS.

5 to 2 Tangaroa; 4 to 1 Sham Fight; 6 to 1 Wandin and the Bedouin; 8 to 1 Retort, Wisebird, and Golden Gleam; 10 to 1 Bull Dog and Uro; 20 to 1 Ebullition and others.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Cross Roads, Melon Ground, was the rendezvous of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning and about fifty people assembled there as the dawn was breaking. It was indeed very dark when we left the Jackal Club for the meet and, with a keen wind blowing from the North across the flats, the temperature was distinctly cold. Conditions were therefore all in favour of the excellent sport we subsequently enjoyed. A somewhat longer wait than usual was necessary at the meet in order to permit of sufficient daylight, as galloping across some parts of our rough country in a bad light is by no means as pleasant as it otherwise can be. Moving off along the familiar cart track, the hounds were put into a covert at the foot of Bomanwadi Hill, and the manner in which they soon told us that a jackal was in the vicinity indicated that the scent was likely to be good. Rushing away over a stretch of ricefields the hounds climb straight up Bomanwadi Hill, and running through the wood on the top of the hill sink down into the end of the valley of the same name on the far side. Turning right-handed they pilot us across the Melon Ground not far from Sahar church, and took a line as if heading for the big tank at Cabena, but before reaching the tank they swerved to the left and ran over a delightful tract of paddy fields to the backwater at a well known ford some 300 yards or so from the black bridge at Kurla. Before deciding to cross the stream the jackal was seen to effect a remarkable double, which caused the pack to over-run the scent, and the result of these artful tactics was that he was able to get a good start again from his pursuers which were so close to him when first arriving at the water. The pack however lost little time in again finding the scent, and fording the stream we had some very stony ground to ride over on the far side up to the Kurla-Vehar Road. Running straight across this road we enjoyed a pleasant gallop over some first class ricefields fenced with large banks, and skirting round the base of Hogsback Hill we follow the pack to the foot of the enormous range of hills, which form one side of the beautiful Horse Shoe Valley. The hounds are seen to go straight up this very steep hill and disappear over the ridge on the top, and we consequently galloped along the valley in order to work our way round the end of the range of hills. When reaching the corner of the range, we find that the pack has run towards us, and we accordingly continue in their wake through some very closely wooded country in the direction of Ghat Cooper. The numerous trees rendered it difficult to ride the same line as the hounds, but just when things seemed to point to the chase being carried on through the open country beyond, the jackal took a right-angled turn to the left, and proceeded to climb up once more the end of the immense range of hills previously mentioned. The terrible steepness of this veritable mountain would have caused almost cruelty to make a good horse carry one up, and we accordingly worked our way round into the Horse Shoe Valley, being able to gallop along its firm grass-lands and at the same time keep the pack in view which was hunting the jackal all along the ridge of the range of hills. When getting almost to the end of the valley, hounds were seen to be running through a pass in the hills and we were fortunate to be able to follow them through the pass, thereby saving our horses some very hard work. The hill we had to climb up was indeed quite sufficiently steep, and the descent into Powai Valley on the other side was also so steep and slippery that it could only be effected at a walk. For a considerable time we watch the pack hunting with the most praiseworthy tenacity up and down the side of the hill, and eventually they succeeded in driving the jackal down into the valley quite close to where we were. It is a noted trait of a jackal to endeavour to shake off his pursuers by taking himself to the nearest hill, and when once a jackal gets on this Powai range of "mountains," it rarely happens that a pack of hounds can "persuade" him to return once more to the lower-lying country, but so good was the scent yesterday morning, and so well did the hounds hold to it, that the jackal had apparently no option in the matter. For some further time this remarkable jackal still piloted the pack round and round some thick undergrowth on the near side of Powai Valley, but the pack was evidently not to be denied its legitimate rights, and eventually were successful in killing their quarry. Seldom indeed do we witness such magnificent hound work as we did yesterday morning. Much of the country in which hounds ran, owing to the steepness of the hills, prevented our following closely to them and the run, so far as the riders were concerned, was possibly not of the same speed as we have previously experienced this season, but any lover of the sport of foxhunting can only have witnessed with the utmost pleasure the wonderful manner in which hounds under such adverse circumstances absolutely refused to be beaten. If ever a pack of hounds deserved a jackal, surely the Bombay Pack did yesterday morning.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 22nd instant at Jackal Hill, and the most convenient station for this meet is Andheri. Ladies and gentlemen therefore who may come out by the morning train from Bombay should be careful to have their horses waiting for them at Andheri Station instead of Santa Cruz.

TEN young Bengalis are reported to have been arrested at Mugra Station on the East Indian Railway. They were returning to Calcutta, having cycled up the line.

THE troops in garrison, including the Gordons, the West Kents and the 10th Jats, were on Saturday marched for three hours through the native quarter in Calcutta, where crowds assembled to see them pass.

"THE Secret History of the Court of Berlin: The Private Lives of William II (The Kaiser) and his Consort," from the Papers and Diaries of a Lady-in-Waiting on Her Majesty the Empress-Queen. Edited and arranged by Henry W. Fisher. This extraordinary and fascinating work caused a tremendous sensation when it was published a year or two back in library form, and the German Emperer's name is at the present time so prominently before the public that the moment has arrived for its publication in cheaper form. Mr. John Long has accordingly arranged to issue the book at once, without abbreviation, at the low price of 1s. net per copy. These revelations of the Emperor's private life and the lives of his Ministers and great officials, the light they throw upon the methods of the German Government, the working of the Army and the Navy, and the Emperor's relations with the Diplomatic Corps and the Miner Royalties, will be eagerly sought after; and the book cannot but create a 'furore' now that it has really been brought within the range of the great reading public. No such work on royalty has ever before been made public.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, December 18.

A WISE philospher, I think it was Epectitus, once said: "If you have two loaves, sell one and buy lilies."

To most people who have comfortable houses in Bombay, surrounded by one's household gods, and "who live at home at ease," it requires a certain amount of heroic effort to exchange these luxuries for the bare and somewhat uninviting aspect and appointments of a hill station hotel. Yet the benefit to be derived from even a short sojourn on the hilltop is worth considering, and Matheran can offer a good deal in the way of compensation. The weather is perfect with just that amount of sharpness in the air to give a zest to the appetite and makes a warm wrap a necessity at the end of the day.

A strong wind blows for a few hours in the morning, and when you stroll out to one of the Points, it is not difficult to imagine yourself again on some breezy down on the shores of old England; while at night you may nestle under a couple of blankets and quickly drift away to that land where the mystery of permitted evil does not trouble you. The woods are very beautiful just now, and would delight even the most unappreciative observer of Nature's charms. The undergrowth ('strobilanthes') is in full bloom, and as these shrubs only condescend to blossom every three years, it is a sight in itself. This season they seem to have reached the crown of endeavour, and the forest in a perfect riot of asure glory.

Never, too, were the skies more clear, nor the trees more varied with their rich autumn foliage, nor the woods more fragrant with an aromatic perfume; never were the roads in such good order, nor the tennis courts more perfect to play on.

It is a great pity, however, that the fertile imagination of certain visitors lately should have conjured up such exaggerated accounts of plague on the hill, and Captain McPherson's statement of the real facts ought to allay the fears of the most timorously inclined. In spreading reports such as these, people have no idea of the mischief they do, to say nothing of the inconsistency of those who run away from Matheran to Bombay where there is a great deal more of it, and where the conditions are much more likely to produce it.

The very fact that Matheran has for so many years been practically immune, is in itself a convincing proof of its healthiness, its cleanliness and of the watchful supervision of its Administrator. That fact alone should convince the public of its safety as a sanatorium. It is sincerely to be hoped that these wild rumours will not have the effect of keeping visitors away during the Christmas holidays, for that would mean a very serious loss to the hotel proprietors, the tradesmen, and all those who have to make a living on the hill and depend very largely on the visitors for their support.

The precautions taken to stamp out the disease before it got a serious hold on the place were prompt and effective, and the inoculation of almost the entire population should be most reassuring. It is worthy of remark that neither coercion nor persuation were needed to induce the village folk to be inoculated. They simply came and asked to be done, and they brought their friends, and even their babies with them. I think no greater proof than this is required to show the confidence they have in the sympathy and tact of the present Superintendent.

Therefore, to those who can get away from the dust and the glare, from the eternal tooting of the motor car, and the hum of a great city, I say: "Sell one of your loaves, and come and buy lilies."

NEW CHURCH AT LONAVLA.

Foundation Stone Laid.

A VERY interesting and pretty little ceremony took place at Lonavla on Thursday last, the 17th instant, in the laying of the foundation stone of the new church by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, who also conducted the service, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay and the Revd. E. E. Hill. Previous to the commencement of the ceremony Mr. F. T. Rickards, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, at the request of the Lord Bishop, made some remarks regarding the building of the church. He stated it has been recognised for a long time that a new and more commodious church was required at Lonavla, and his predecessor Mr. W. H. Wenden had taken very great interest in the matter and strongly recommended it to the Home Board and the Government, but it was only after very long delay and considerable correspondence and trouble, principally over minor matters, that eventually sanction was accorded for the work to be carried out, and he felt it a matter for deep regret that Mr. Wenden could not be present at the ceremony today. The ceremony of laying the stone was then carried out with the usual Church of England services for such occasions, being very impressively rendered by the Lord Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon. The surpliced choir of the church was present and with the assistance of the school children and teachers very sweetly sung Psalm 122 and Hymns No. 306 Part II and 379 during the service. Miss Meade presided at the organ. The ceremony was brought to a close with the Blessing, pronounced by the Bishop.

Previous to lowering the stone into position several coins of the current year's issue and a copy of a daily newspaper of date was placed in the cavity beneath the stone.

There was a large attendance of residents and some visitors at the ceremony, amongst whom were noticed Mr. C. Tedman, the Resident Engineer in charge of the building, Dr. J. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Raper, Mr. F. Ablitt, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. Green. At intervals during the ceremony, Mr. Green took some photographs of the proceedings and congregation.

After the ceremony the Lord Bishop, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Revd. E. E. Hill, Mr. Rickards and others adjourned to Mr. Raper's bungalow for breakfast and later left by the 10-40 train for Bombay, thus bringing a very pleasant visitation to an end.

The site selected for the new building, which is to be called All Saints Church, is on a beautiful high level piece of ground open to the breezes all around, near the Company's schools and a short distance from the Poona road, the very best and most convenient position that could possibly have been selected for the residents of the station generally. There are now a good number of bungalows quite close and it is probable in the near future many others will be erected round about.

It is estimated that the building of the Church alone will cost Rs. 27,000 and will be completed in about four months' time. It will seat 156 people and will be very similar in style and appearance to St. Mathias Church which was erected by the G. I. P. R. a few years ago at Igatpuri.

The residents of Lonavla were very pleased to hear the kindly references made by Mr. Rickards regarding the interest and trouble taken by Mr. Wenden to obtain sanction for the building of this church, with which all agreed, but also feel that some portion of their gratitude is due to Mr. Rickards for so kindly furthering and carrying through Mr. Wenden's ideas in this respect.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Sentence of Death for a Brother's Murder.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. Dayaram Gidumull, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in a case against Bhaiji Kala. The accused was charged with murder, but the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder, and that he deserved the extreme penalty of the law. Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with causing the death of his elder brother, Nara Kala with a sword, in April, 1906. The Sessions Judge, in his reference, said that the jury had before them the medical evidence that the sword wound on the head of Nara was seven inches long and was of a serious character. Insensibility supervened within a few minutes, and Nara, who was wounded on the 28th April, 1906, died on the 30th. The jury held that, though the accused did give a fatal blow to Nara, he did not intend to cause Nara's death. They even went so far as to say that he did not know that his act was so imminently dangerous as in all probability to cause death. They had ignored the medical evidence as to the violence of the blow and the mortal severity of the injury, and had come to a conclusion plainly opposed to even average common-sense. This, however, was not all. What they said in reply to the Sessions Judge's questions made it perfectly clear that they had adopted a most extraordinary view of the case. The prosecution said the brothers were rivals. The jury accepted the accused's first statement and rejected his second, which contradicted the first; they also rejected his third statement which practically repudiated both the previous statements. The statement gave a false and unintelligible account of how the accused came to strike his brother with a sword, and the Sessions Judge could not understand how any man of ordinary intelligence or experience could accept it as true or draw the inferences which the jury appeared to have drawn from it. The accused belonged to the Baria section of the Koli class. He and his brother used to carry about a sword. Such Kolis, who fly at the throat of even a brother, on the least provocation, could not be deterred by sentences which did not strike terror into them. There was not only fierce and malicious brutality, but arrant despicable cowardice in accused's act. For about two years also, he did not surrender himself though there was a proclamation for his arrest. The Sessions Judge thought the accused deserved the extreme penalty of the law.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the reference, said in this case the accused was charged with the murder of his brother. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and it appeared from the questions that were put to them by the Sessions Judge, in order to arrive at a clear idea of the reasons upon which they came to their decision, that they considered that the statement contained in the confession of the accused to the Second Class Magistrate represented the truth. The death of the deceased was caused by a severe blow with a sword on the side of the head, which cut into his brain, and the Sessions Judge was of opinion that, if the jury found that blow had been dealt by the accused, the offence must be murder, and not culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge had, in the reference, very fully stated his reasons for disagreement with the jury. Their Lordships thought it was quite clear that the statement made by the accused before the Second Class Magistrate was unsupported by any of the evidence in the case, whereas a strong body of evidence showed that the prosecution case was true. It was a case in which, as pointed out by the Sessions Judge, there was no room for the theory of grave and sudden provocation, and their Lordships therefore convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

CLAIM AGAINST A FORMER MANAGER.

In the Bombay High Court on its Original Side on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Daver disposed of the two suits brought by Mr. John A. Blackie and others and Messrs. Blackie and Sons, Limited, against the former manager of the firm in Bombay, Mr. C. S. Morison. In the first case the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 18,174 with costs, in respect of monies improperly overdrawn by the defendant from the plaintiffs' firm, and for the return of the power of attorney granted to him. In the second suit the plaintiffs asked for a decree for Rs. 800 in respect of expenses incurred in breaking open the lock of the safe and for articles purchased by the defendant and improperly put in plaintiffs' account.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. H. Marrod, Manager of the plaintiffs' firm in Bombay, was called to prove the monies improperly overdrawn in the first case from the firm. He produced his account books to show how the monies were improperly overdrawn. He said that in all 45,408 orders were received from Miss Burnett, of which 1,285 orders were not put through. The order for Rs. 3,000 from Denning was included in Miss Burnett's order. Denning's orders were wrongly put in Miss Burnett's account as they were received direct and not through Miss Burnett. No goods were supplied to Ananda and Co. of Madras or to K. B. Munshi as shown in the books. Making a deduction of the orders improperly entered into Miss Burnett's account, the orders would amount to 29,003 which were actually carried out. The commission credited to and paid out to Miss Burnett, as shown in the books of account, was Rs. 25,473 till March 1907, while the actual amount that ought to be paid to the canvasser would be Rs. 7,306; thus the amount improperly paid out by the firm to that account came to Rs. 18,173. The commission charged in the account of Miss Burnett was 40 per cent., while the canvasser was entitled to receive 25 per cent. on the orders.

Miss M. Burnett was next examined by Mr. Strangman. Witness said she knew the defendant with whom she entered into a contract at Calcutta in October, 1905. Under that agreement she agreed to canvass in India for orders and she was to receive 25 per cent. on all orders received by her and sent to the plaintiffs for execution. She worked up to January, 1907, and during that time she placed orders with the plaintiffs in Bombay. The money was remitted through Cook's. They were small sums not exceeding Rs. 300 per month. She had no accounts but was sure that she had not received more than Rs. 5,000 from the defendant from time to time. She addressed all her letters and orders to the name of the defendant in printed envelopes. She had nothing to do with Denning's orders. She received no order from Ananda and Co. of Madras or from K. B. Munshi.

Mr. W. Ramaya, the sub-agent of the plaintiffs in Madras, said that there was no firm of the name of Ananda and Co. in Madras. At one time he suggested to the defendant to open a branch in Madras under the name of Anand and Co., but the suggestion fell through.

His Lordship: Why did you suggest the name of Ananda and Co.?

Witness: Because Ananda is my spiritual "Guru."

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for with an order to hand over the power-of-attorney to the plaintiffs.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

Brahmin Conspirators.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appelate Side of the Bombay High Court, have dealt with the appeals preferred by Shanker Mahadeo Fatak Rasta and from other Brahmins of Wai, who were convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, of forging the will of a deceased widow named Mathurabai. The first two were each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500, or one year's further similar imprisonment. The third was sentenced to a cumulative sentence of thirteen years' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth, in view of his old age, was sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, to one year's further simple imprisonment. The fifth was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to one year's further imprisonment of a like description. In all the appeals Mr. M. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The accused were also represented. In the will, Nos. 4 and 5 were purported to have been made executors and legatees. No. 3 was alleged to have forged the will; it was fraudulently attested by Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 also forged a post-card in order to support the supposed genuineness of the will. The card was marked with simulated post-office marks.

The conspiracy of these five Brahmins, of whom Nos 1 and 3 are writers. No. 2 a goldsmith, and Nos. 4 and 5 mendicants, came to light on a compiainant made by Damodar, the brother of Mathurabai, of criminal breach of trust against the old man, accused No. 4, Anah and against one Anant Vishwanath, in respect of ornaments belonging to the deceased Mathurabai. Their houses were searched and the property was found. Anah's nephew Balwant was advised that if an heir could be brought forward, his uncle's release would be assured. He went to Baroda in search of the Patankars and brought them, as they were relations of the deceased husband of the woman. All this time Anah was an under-trial prisoner in jail, along with Anant.

Mr. Ferrers remarked that all this while Anah cruelly and purposelessly preserved an inexplicable secrecy about the will, indulging in Saturnine humour at the expense of his nephew, who was exerting himself with vigour to find out the Patankars, and of his fellow-prisoner Anant. The Patankars were also victimised by his reticence about the will, the provisions of which were to disinherit them, and make him the inheritor of the property. No attempt was made to take out a probate of the will; he and his co-executor No. 5 kept the will for a dramatic surprise. Then No. 1 made a bid for the legacy, and filed a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Wai. No. 4 entered his defence about the will there, and gave his list of witnesses. Anant, at this stage, became aware of the will. Anant was constrained to allow that, like the Christian in the Giant's dungeon, No. 4 had all along in his bosom the key which would have set them both at liberty a long while before. In these circumstances, the Assistant Sessions Judge passed the sentences above mentioned.

The Appeal Court confirmed the convictions, but reduced the sentences of Nos. 3 and 5 to five years' each, by making the penalty imposed upon them under different Sections run concurrently.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Question of Misjoinder.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of a case in which one Umabai, original plaintiff and appellant, sued to recover certain estates from the defendants Vittal Vasudev Shetty and 24 others, and to partition them between herself and defendant No. 25. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. Sumitra, S. V. Palekar and S. S. Patkar represented the respondents.

Plaintiff alleged that one Mangba died without male issue, leaving three daughters, namely, the plaintiff, and one of the defendants and another, and that after his death, his widow Parvati succeeded to the property and died in 1900. Plaintiff claimed to recover that property from the defendants and to partition it between herself and defendant No. 25, as assignee of the interest of her sister. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge, Kanara, who dismissed it. An appeal was presented to the District

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1908.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

THE Conference which has been held in the Secretariat during the past four days marks a new departure in the history of Co-operative Credit in this Presidency, and has produced a discussion which must be of the greatest interest, whether we look to its immediate objective or to the far-reaching results which it has suggested. The assemblage in one room of some fifty men, collected from every part of the Presidency, who, after several years of practical experience of the benefits and difficulties of the movement, have travelled gladly to Bombay to record their belief in its vitality, affords striking evidence in a matter in which many have felt constrained to suspend their judgment. From the outset of the Conference general principles were taken for granted, and member after member rose to give his testimony that the methods which have resulted in so much benefit to other countries not only can be made applicable to this Presidency, but have actually been applied, and that within their modest limits a number of societies have established themselves in the estimation of the people for whom and through whom they are working. We are glad to notice that all communities were represented in this chorus, Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan and official, answering for the country from Gujarat to Dharwar; indeed the two tracts that were mainly represented were the Southern Maratha Country and Gujerat, the Deccan people having little to say for itself, and the Konkan being inaudible. Passing on rapidly from general principles the Conference devoted itself to discussing the practical difficulties which hamper progress, and it was soon evident where the pinch was felt. Credit exists in the villages and can be pooled with advantage to the co-operators, but not with the full advantage that might be expected, since it cannot always get into touch with the money market, and is liable to remain unrealised. In towns such as Surat and Dharwar money at easy rates is forthcoming in response to improved credit; but not so in the villages of the poorer tracts. How is the credit to be made realisable? This is the main crux of the problem; for credit which cannot be realised is little better than no credit at all; and a rural bank without working capital is in the position of a cultivator waiting for the rain which refuses to fall.

There are two sources of capital that can be tapped, the central money market in Bombay, and the hoards of the rural capitalist, which though small in detail are in the aggregate very large; and in dealing with the matter it was rightly contended that the interests of the latter must not be overlooked; for, as pointed out by Mr. McNeill, it would be unwise to exchange the passive sense of grievance which is caused to the cultivator by his indebtedness for the active hostility of the rural capitalist. The two principal resolutions that were passed by the Conference deal with the points noted above. In order to put the rural banks in touch with the money market Sir Vithaldas Thackersey put forward his scheme for the creation of a central bank to finance the societies in the mofussil. The details of this scheme have already been made public, and provide for a share capital of from Rs. 5 to 25 lakhs, with debentures to the extent of four times the amount of the paid-up share capital, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, which interest is to be guaranteed by Government. Sir Vithaldas explained his scheme in a short clear speech, showing that the risk to Government was extremely small, and that the bank management might be trusted to manage its funds with economy and caution in the interests of its shareholders upon whom would fall the brunt if any loss that might be incurred, while the Government liability was of a secondary nature. As might be expected, this exceedingly practical and business-like scheme elicited but little criticism; and after Sir Vithaldas had stated his opinion that the money would not be forthcoming to finance the scheme, unless Government were prepared to guarantee the interest on the debentures, the Conference formally adopted it. The next question discussed was the best method of tapping the capital of the local sowkar. It was pointed out that the sowkar was ready to invest capital at moderate rates provided that he could get good security, but it was very difficult to satisfy him of the security offered by the Co-operative Credit Societies so long as the only means of recovering their dues open to these Societies was a suit in the Civil Court, in which the terms of their agreement were subject to revision under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act. There was a general agreement that it was futile to suggest that it was necessary to apply the provision of this Act, intended to protect illiterate cultivators against fraud, to the case of a man whose failure to meet his liabilities compels the Society of which he is a member, and which exists to help him, to take action against him.

Further the question arose whether it would not be safe to grant these Societies power to recover their dues summarily from contumacious defaulters without recourse to a suit in the Civil Court, tedious to an individual and doubly so to a Society. This was evidently a point on which the practical men from the mofussil felt strongly; indeed it is not too much to say that it was the desire to emphasise their views on this point which had brought many of them up to Bombay; and a unanimous resolution was passed asking Government to grant to the Societies power to recover their debts summarily without recourse to the Civil Court and free from all restrictions imposed by the Deccan Agriculturlists Relief Act. This is, in our opinion, the most important resolution passed at the Conference, and we have no hesitation in saying that Government would do well to view it favourably. Indeed, it seems to us that if the Co-operative Societies working under the guidance of a Government officer are not fit to be entrusted with their power, subject to the control of the Registrar, they are unworthy of their name, and had better not exist. So much for tapping capital. By means of the Central Bank outside capital will be made available, while local capital may be expected to come in freely when once summary powers of recovery have been granted to the Societies. If Government agrees to these proposals we predict that at the next Conference held the management and not the raising of capital will be the main subject of discussion. A great step forward will then have been made. The question of debt redemption was also discussed, and Mr. McNeill's suggestive paper was discussed. This is a larger and more difficult question, and is inseparably connected with the still more thorny question of restricting the right of the cultivator to mortgage or alienate his land to some degree. It was evident that on this subject there was likely to be much difference of opinion, and the general feeling was that the matter was too big to tackle at the present stage. We think that in taking this view the meeting was right. They have accomplished much at one meeting, and may well be content to let the question of what they will do with their funds stand over till they have obtained adequate funds for their present purposes; and we hope that at the next Conference the question of debt liquidation will be to the fore; and that in the interval the matter may be carefully considered by all those who are working for the regeneration of the toilers in the fields. The earnestness and enthusiasm of the members who attended this meeting could not fail to impress the most casual observer; and regard it as a most hopeful sign that there is abroad a spirit of philanthropy which can bring together a body of workers such as these, all of them kindly and disinterested, many of them practical and business-like.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.

WHILE we are wishful to help the Government Telegraph Department in every possible way and to support their movement in favour of shorter hours and better pay, we are sorry we cannot testify to the efficiency of the subordinates of the Department or the good sense of the heads. Our long telegram of Lord Morley's despatch was sent in on the whole accurately. It contained, it is true, a number of mistakes, and the seventy-five word parts came in as unconsecutively as was possible, had a jumble been prearranged. Part 78 came in before page 3, for example, and it was only with the utmost care and trouble that we were able to "get the hang of the thing" before the last page arrived. Telegraphists were compelled certainly to waste a couple of hundred words in connecting one part with another. But their work left little to be desired. In the delivery some sections addressed to our contemporary were put in covers addressed to us and some for us went to our contemporary. But all came through in time and there were few inaccuracies or texts so obscure that the context did not solve them. It was evident that the arrangements of the Superintendent in Bombay had been most carefully made and scrupulously carried out. To Bombay officials of both high and low degree—with the exception of those who sorted and addressed the messages—the utmost credit was due and we shall remember it in their favour. But the men at the very top of the tree continue obdurate and insist on Sunday telegrams being charged at double rates and thus hamper us in the effort to make a Monday morning's paper as full of news as those of other days. "Tell your correspondents to send their messages on Saturdays," said one of the leading lights, when complained to. "Tell your correspondents to arrange for King's messages, for example, for railway accidents, for bomb outrages, for the thousand and one things fate holds in its hands to occur early in the day on Saturday" he might as well have said. We shall not rest satisfied until deferred Press messages are received and transmitted at deferred rates on Sundays, and the Poona office is kept open for twenty-four hours in the season; and until these two points are conceded the Telegraph Department need expect no quarter from us and no further admission of their capacity or intelligence from us beyond this testimony to the comparative success with which they handled Lord Morley's despatch on Friday morning.

REDUCED PASSAGES.

THE news will be received with satisfaction by those who have not already booked and paid for passages, that from the 1st January next the P. and O. Company has decided to reduce its fares. Outside cabins will remain the same, but all inside cabins situated on the main deck will henceforward be let at reduced rates, viz., To London, single Rs. 759, return Rs. 1,138; to Marseilles, single Rs 693, return Rs. 1,040. This is a step in the right direction which the travelling public will regard with approval, but with a lively hope of further favours to come in the near future.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim on Saturday last, said that H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke were going to undertake a little voyage to recruit themselves so that they might be enabled to sustain the burden of their exalted position.

MR. A. W. CLARKE officiates as Manager of the Bengal North-West Railway, vice Mr. Manson proceeding on leave.

A STATEMENT having appeared in one of the Calcutta papers to the effect that Indians were conspicuous by their absence at the recent Viceregal Levee, returns have been issued by the Military Secretary showing that out of some seventeen hundred who attended the levee nearly seven hundred were Indians, compared with five hundred Indians at the Levee last January.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,492 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 189. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 31,873, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,672.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,938, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 679. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 73,562, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 502.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,883, being a increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 151. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 1,98,592, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 12,543.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Abdoola Sakoorbhoy, J.P., one of the leading members of the Mahomedan Mooniar community, at his residence at Chowpati on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was a well-known merchant in Bombay and a guarantee-broker to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company in their Export department, and was also connected with the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. as Commission Agent for their grey and fancy cloths. Mr. Sakoorbhoy was only 49 years old and has left after him two widows and six children. Death was caused by failure of the heart's action.

As will be seen in our advertisement columns the opening of the Cathedral organ will take place this evening at half past six. The work on the organ was expected to be completed before Easter but when the actual renovation was started so much was found to be done that only two alternatives offered themselves, namely, to hurry the work or to do it thoroughly. Fortunately, although the extra expense was very heavy, the latter was adopted and St. Thomas' Cathedral can now claim to have the best organ in India. The programme which is arranged for to-night has been well chosen. One of the items has been specially chosen for the purpose of displaying to their full advantage the new solo stops which have been added. Mr. Edgar Faulkner is to be congratulated on having so excellent an instrument under his command.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

The New Eastern Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 5.

THE German Reichstag, after three days' debate, has referred to a committee of 28 of its members all the proposals made by various political parties for the amendment of the Constitution of the German Empire and for the amendment of Parliamentary procedure. The whole House approved this course with the exception of the Conservatives, who are frankly reactionary on the question of Constitutionalism, and remained unmoved by appeals from some of their Conservative colleagues, prompted by the desire of the latter to make a show of unanimity among the parties forming the 'bloc' which supports the Imperial Chancellor. The Socialists went to a division on their proposal to refer the Parliamentary procedure resolutions to a separate committee, but they received no support from any quarter. The proposals brought before the Reichstag emanate from the Radicals and the Centre Party, the Social Democrats and the Poles and deal mainly with the question of the Chancellor's responsibility, some defining it in moderate terms while others would give the fullest possible application to the idea of Parliamentary Government. The Bill submitted by the United Radical parties makes Ministers, from the Chancellor downwards, answerable to the Reichstag rather than to the Crown. As matters are at present, the Kaiser appoints whom he will to any post in the Ministry, and it has frequently happened that these appointments have been men of such obscurity as to be wholly unknown to the popular Diet. The Radicals also propose the establishment of a State Court to be attached to the Imperial Supreme Court and ask for concrete guarantees for the Chancellor's responsibility for the Emperor's political acts. The Poles ask that the Reichstag shall be convened whenever a third of its members desire it. As was expected, neither Prince Bulow nor any of the Ministers appeared in the Reichstag during the debate, with the exception of Herr von Belhmann-Hollweg, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, who informed the House that the Federated Governments did not resent the discussion of constitutional reform and would take account of the decisions of the Reichstag. The speaker pointed out that the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor had been formally affirmed both in the Constitution of the North German Confederation and in the Constitution of the German Empire, as a political principle but proposals defining the Chancellor's responsibility had been rejected at the time, nor had any proposals of that nature been adopted by the Reichstag.

Consequently the Federal Council had been unable to discuss the question and come to a decision. The Reichstag would understand, continued the Minister, that the Federated Governments were not in a position to adopt a definite attitude towards questions which so deeply affected the constitutional foundations of their political life before they had the opportunity to arrive at a decision "upon the basis of definite decisions on the part of the Reichstag." Dr. Spahn, leader of the Centre Party, while wishing to strengthen the Chancellor's responsibility, did not aim at establishing the full responsibility of all Ministers and had no wish to alter the Constitution. The Polish leader expressed similar views. Herr Ledebour, Social Democrat, said that the house was not now dealing with the particular trangressions of so-called personal government but with the whole vicious pseudo-constitutional bureaucratic system under which Germany suffered. The present closely restricted ruling class had given ample proofs of its incapacity. The Reichstag must be enabled to force the grant of real Ministerial responsibility from the body of the House. The National Liberals were very largely in agreement with the Socialists, though objecting to the tone of Herr Ledebour's speech. They did not desire to degrade the high office of Chancellor, and they were anxious to preserve and to protect the Imperial dignity, but they were becoming more and more agreed that the Reichstag must be freed from its fetters. The free Conservative leader, while regarding the National Liberal views as on the whole moderate, considered that it would be impossible to give free rein to the right of interpellation and votes of no confidence. "That," said the speaker, "would be the way to Parliamentary government, from which God protect us!" (Cheers on the Right; groans and hisses on the Left.) The Conservatives would have nothing to do with Ministerial responsibility. It is not expected that any Bill, fixing Ministerial responsibility on the British Constitutional system, will pass even should it secure a majority in the Reichstag, but in view of the Government financial difficulties and the important proposals which it has made for meeting them there is a possibility that some concession of a liberal character, say for instance that of universal suffrage in Prussia, may be obtained from the Chancellor by Liberals and Radicals in the Reichstag in return for the grant of 500 millions marks which he demands in the way of fresh taxation.

The Reichstag has now adjourned until the end of next week. It would not be correct to regard the constitutional proposals as shelved by their reference to a committee though the debate in the Reichstag does strike one as having been somewhat cold and academic in character even without the feeling of unreality created by the absence of Prince Bulow. It would be safe to say, perhaps, that for the time being the battle of the finance, interests the nation more immediately than that of Constitutionalism. During the debate which has been proceeding in the Reichstag upon Prince Bulow's financial reforms, Herr Ergberger (Centre) complained of the crushing burden of the present increasing naval and military expenditure and declared that Germany had committed one of the greatest mistakes ever made in international policy to refuse flatly the British offer of an understanding on naval armaments. What was now passing in England was the result of this mistake. Men who formerly had educated an understanding with Germany now completely held their peace in the British Parliament. The New York "World" after having strenuously maintained, even against denials of Dr. Hale, the authenticity of its recently published version of the interview between that publicist and the Kaiser, sent a cablegram a few days ago to Prince Bulow, accepting the latter's verdict on the "World's" synopsis of what passed at that interview to the effect that such stupidly absurd words the Kaiser could not have uttered".—The "World" also publishes an editorial expressing sincere regret for the publication of the synopsis, which it regards as "misleading and mischievous." The cablegram to Prince Bulow declares that it was an honest mistake, committed through overzeal, without the knowledge of the proprietor and the chief editor. Proofs were sent to Dr. Hale, and corrected in his own handwriting; and this was naturally accepted as evidence that the article as printed was personally approved by him. In view of this very explicit retractation we may hope to have heard the last of the scare created by the "World's" account of the Kaiser-Hale interview.

THE NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

Impressions with regard to the prospects of a really hopeful turn supervening in the Near Eastern crisis—for the situation must still be regarded as critical—continue to vary from day to day from hopeful to pessimistic, from confidence to disquietude. The best ground for hope that the "ultima ratio" of the cannon will not be resorted lies in the fact that the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who last Wednesday celebrated the 60th anniversary of his reign, is strongly averse to any disturbance of European peace, although he may have yielded to unwise Councillors in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this respect much is attributed to the increasing influence of the heir-presumptive the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and to the megalomaniac tendency of Baron von Aehrenthal's conduct of Austro-Hungarian political affairs. Reports have been current within the last few days of the position of this Minister having been somewhat shaken, owing to the sort of 'impasse' into which he has led Austria-Hungary owing to his connivance in Bulgaria's declaration of independence and the precipitancy of Austria-Hungary's action in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Dual Monarchy cannot possibly go back upon this. What is done is done for better or for worse, and it may yet bear evil fruit, but should a scapegoat be wanted later on Baron von Aehrenthal may find himself in that position and have to make room for some statesman unconnected with recent events and more 'persona grata' as negotiator to Turkey, Servia and the Powers who have disapproved of Austria's action. The relations between Austria and Turkey are now more satisfactory as compared with the state of tension which prevailed a few days ago in consequence of the boycott against Austro-Hungarian merchandise and shipping in Turkish ports, which inflicted such heavy loss upon Austro-Hungarian commerce. The Austrian Government used almost threatening language to Turkey on the subject and suspended diplomatic negotiations with the Porte on the Bosina-Herzegovina question. It declared, in fact, that direct negotiations could not be resumed on that subject between Austria and the Porte until the anti-Austrian boycott had been raised. The representations of the Porte that it was powerless against manifestations of national sentiment of this kind were of no avail. Within the last few days, however, the boycott appears to be mitigating and communications of a more friendly character have been passing between Vienna and Constantinople.

Prince Bulow in conversation with representatives of the Powers at a reception in the Wilhelmstrasse this week expressed his confidence in the maintenance of peace and in a satisfactory settlement of the difference between Austria-Hungary and her neighbours. This is regarded as showing that Baron von Aehrenthal has been forced to adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Emperor's Diamond Jubilee falls upon very unteward circumstances—different from the happier circumstances under which his golden Jubilee was celebrated ten years ago. Austria-Hungary now have to contend with the gravest difficulties in the Balkans and with racial outbreaks of a serious kind at Vienna, created by encounters between Austrian and Italian students, at Prague by violent conflicts between Austrian students and Czech mobs and at Trieste by Italian students demanding the establishment of an Italian University. At Prague the outbreaks have been due to the Slav feeling against Austria owing to the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. So serious did the disturbances become at Prague and Trieste that martial law of the most rigorous kind has been proclaimed at both places. Anti-Austrian demonstrations have been made of Italian students at Rome and in several other Italian cities. Meanwhile there are continual precautionary movements of Austro-Hungarian troops on the Servian frontier and Montenegro has placed more batteries in the mountain passes on her frontier. Moreover the Montenegrin Government has handed to the diplomatic representatives at Cettinje of the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty a memorandum demanding the cession to Montenegro of Spizza (Dalmatia). The memorandum at the same time declares that, in consequence of the abrogation of paragraph 49 of the Berlin Treaty, Spizza, which was once gained by Montenegro after bloody sacrifices, has no further value for Austria. It is intimated that by this demand Montenegro in no way foregoes her claims to other compensation which Servia and Montenegro have put before the Great Powers as vital questions. The Austro-Hungarian Minister declined to accept the Note, disputing Montenegro's right to make diplomatic representations with regard to the Berlin Congress. Professor Vambery is stated to have declared to a Press interviewer at Vienna that he thought sooner of later Austria would have an encounter with Servia or Montenegro, and it was not out of the region of possibility that Austria might have to take Belgrade, but that did not mean a European war.

There would certainly, he said, be no war with Turkey, her situation being still undecided. It was uncertain whether the Young Turks would be able to retain power, as the reactionary party were asserting themselves in all parts of the Empire. Most Turks, he said, abhor the Constitution as a European institution.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—In the account published in your to-day's issue of the Proceedings of the Standing Committee, I am reported to have stated that the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press had a lot of type but that I had been informed by the Secretary that even from that Press he received the printing work late. This is not quite accurate. What I actually said was that in the beginning even that Press could not furnish the work in time. Latterly, of course, the work was done by the Press quite satisfactorily.—Yours, etc.

MUNMONUNDASS RAMJI.

Bombay, 17th December.

MR. HENRY A. BEAGROFT, Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon, writes to the Colombo papers :—"Mr. Kelway Bamber informs me that, in a district lately visited by him, tea is being seriously attacked by lantana bug, which would seem to have recently developed a taste for our staple product. Mr. Bamber advises that repressive measures should be immediately taken by cutting down all tea trees and all neighbouring lantana affected by the bug and carefully burning all cuttings. The matter will be brought before the Committee meeting of the Planters' Association to be held on the 8th January next, but meantime it is important to ascertain whether other districts are affected, and planters who have noticed any tea in their districts suffering from a similar cause will, it is hoped, at once give information to the Secretary of the Planters' Association."

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

CHANGES FORE-SHADOWED.

Heavy Loss on the Year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The annual meeting of the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers was held to-day.

Sir J. West-Ridgeway, presiding, said that owing to the fact that there had been no fishery this year, there was a net debit balance of £28,490.

Professor Steadman's report, he said, contained valuable recommendations, and it would be necessary to make considerable changes.

It had been decided to abolish the General Managership and to place the staff under the control of a local Managing Director.

The Company was now in a position to reap the full benefit of any future fisheries.

The time when the next fishery might be expected depended upon the result of the inspection, which would be completed by the end of January.

The Shareholders, he concluded, had no reason for discouragement.

The report was adopted.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Session's Record.

STEPS TO MAINTAIN DIGNITY.

GALLERIES TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Monday.

The Report of the Committee recommends that disturbances in the House of Commons, cognizable in the ordinary Courts, should be made punishable by imprisonment. It also recommends the closing of the Galleries till the necessary Act is passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The Miners' Eight Hours' Bill and the Port of London Bill have passed the third reading in both Houses.

The House of Commons accepted an amendment, made by the House of Lords, to the Officers' Bill, making an 8½ hours' day permanent instead of provisional.

Parliament will reassemble on the 16th February.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Both House of Parliament sat to-day, in order to enable the prorogation to take place on Monday.

The House of Commons adopted the Bill for Punishing Disturbances at Public Meetings.

LORD WINDSOR'S ILLNESS.

Victim of Typhoid at Agra.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Much anxiety is felt at Cardiff regarding Lord Windsor, who is suffering from typhoid at Agra. Inquiries are pouring in.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

Accepted by the Lords.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The East India Loan Bill has passed through all its stages in the House of Lords.

Lord Midleton pleaded that railway construction in the near future should not be restricted.

The benefits of railway extension, he said, were incalculable.

THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER.

Delimitation Demanded by Germany.

A WAR OF WORDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The French and German press polemics have been renewed in connection with the suggestion made by the German papers that Germany should demand the delimitation of the frontier between Algeria and Morocco.

The French press urges that the matter is one which concerns solely France and Morocco.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The South African Question.

AGREEMENT AT LAST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Reuter wires from Sydney that the Australian Board of Control has accepted the programme of the M. C. C. for the Australian tour in England in 1909, and has invited the South Africans to play during 1909-10.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Departure from Peking.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that the Dalai Lama has paid farewell visits to the Regent and the Ministers, and will leave on Monday.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Coalition Ministry to be Formed.

MACAO TROUBLE AGAIN DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Cabinet has resigned, and that a Coalition Ministry is being formed.

It is declared that there is no difference between Portugal and China, and that the negotiations for the delimitation of the waters of Macao are proceeding in a normal manner.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Anglo-American Proposal.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Lord William Cecil and his wife are about to leave on a two months' visit to China, in connection with a joint British and American scheme, to found a Chinese University on Christian lines.

NEW AEROPLANE FEAT.

Double Record.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. Wilbur Wright at Lemans travelled 62 miles on his aeroplane in 1 hour 54 minutes.

He also won the prize for the highest flight, attaining an altitude of 330 feet.

The French Senate has passed a resolution, urging the Government to institute a national reward for the pioneers of aeration including Foreigners.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC QUESTION.

Support for Lord Morley's Reforms.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that Mr. Gandhi addressed a meeting of Europeans on the Asiatic question, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted, approving Lord Morley's reforms and expressing abherrence of the Anarchist crimes in India.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Fear Conquers Patriotism.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The opinion is growing in Berlin that President Castro does not intend to return to Venezuela, and that he will be glad to escape the impending troubles.

THE SULTAN AND KING EDWARD.

Friendly Message.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The Sultan has telegraphed to King Edward, expressing his sincere thanks and his desire for the maintenance of friendship with the King and his Government.

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Taft's Selection.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Senator Knox has been appointed Mr. Taft's Secretary of State.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Drilled by Turkish Instructors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 19.

Some Turkish drill instructors who made their way to Kabul some time ago seem to have pleased the Amir, who has had his troops in garrison at the capital taught by them.

A certain number of Afghan officers and men who have been under instruction are now to be sent to various cantonments to drill the regiments stationed there. The small Turkish colony in Kabul is said to have been strengthened lately by fresh arrivals.

MOHMAND AGENTS.

Purchasing Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 19.

Reports from the Frontier state that agents from the Mohmand country and the adjacent tracts, are now in Ninguahar, buying rifles and ammunition. This, however, does not indicate that any fresh trouble is brewing. The explanation is that arms are now so cheap in Afghanistan, that the tribesmen in the hinterland beyond the British border are taking the opportunity of purchasing breech-loaders They are not interfered with at all by the Afghan authorities.

THE following Bank of Bengal postings are reported :—Mr. C.H.M. Critchley, from leave, to be Agent, Cawnpore Branch ; Mr. J. B. Spicer to act as Agent, Lucknow Branch, vice Bernard transferred to head office ; Mr, B. P. Wills, from leave, to be Agent, Benares Branch; Mr. P. B. Warburton to act as Agent, Nagpur Branch vice Coley on furlough and Mr. A. Eager to act as Superintendent, Government Accounts Department, vice Bell.

LORD KITCHENER AT HYDERABAD.

Dinner at the Residency.

BIG FIELD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 19.

At the dinner given last night, at the Hyderabad Residency, to meet His Excellency Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., invited the following guests:—His Highness the Nizam, the Prince, the Prime Minister, Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Nawabs Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Khan-i-Khanan, Iftikar-ul-Mulk, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., General and Mrs. Rimington, General and Mrs. Campbell, General and Mrs. Mackenzie-Keanedy, Mrs. Dunlop, General Drummond, Colonel Birdwood, Colonel and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Casson-Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Howell, Major Wake, Major and Mrs. McCormick, Major and Mrs. Younghusband, Major and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. King, Major Leslie, Colonel Shore, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Pendlebury, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Captain and Mrs, Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Hankin, Mr. Golvin, and many others.

T-day, a stiff Field Day, on tactical lines, devised by Brigadier-General Rimington, took place, all the troops in the garrison taking part.

The general idea was that a "Khaki Force," whose base rested on Wadi Junction, had for its enemy a "Red Force," whose base was at Bezvada. The special idea of the "Red Force"—which was composed of an Infantry Brigade, one Squadron of Cavalry, and an R. F. A. Battery—had taken up a position on the previous day, north of Bowenpilly ridges, in order to oppose the advance of the "Khaki Force," advancing eastward by way of Nizampett. The commander of the "Red Force," though fully aware that he would be attacked next morning, had decided to offer the stoutest resistance, so that depots of military stores, etc,, can be safely entrained from Secunderabad to Boanghir.

The "Khaki Force" was under General Sir James Wolfe-Murray. It was composed of a Cavalry Brigade. "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 13th Hussars, the 33rd Light Cavalry, and the 29th Lancers, under the command of Brigadier-General Rimington, and the 1st, 16th, and 41st Contingent Regiments and the 43rd R. A. under the command of Brigadier-General Campbell.

The 1st Infantray Brigade was made up of the Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Cheshire Regiment, the 95th Russell's Infantry, and the 97th Deccan Infantry. The composition of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Mackenzie-Kennedy, was the 10th Company, Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, the 61st Pioneers, the 86th Carnatic Infantry, and the 96th Berar Infantry. The Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers were commanded by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk. The 3rd Infantry Brigade, represented by flags, was commanded by Major Nicholas. The 94th Russell's Infantry, with two guns and flags represented the enemy; while two wagons represented a battery, a troop of cavalry by sowars with flags, and a battalion of infantry by four flags and sixteen men with rifles.

From a reconnaissance, it was found that the "Khaki Force," with its cavalry and guns, occupied Chilkulgudium and held the east and south approaches, while General Campbell's Brigade were in the vicinity of Shahpur, Major Nicholas' Brigade being in reserve at Alimgar, on the flank of the "Red Force," commanded by Colonel Cookson, 29th Lancers.

At 9 a.m., Lord Kitchener arrived to the north of Bowenpilly ridges, and the Battle of Bowenpilly commenced. The 43rd Battery brought its guns into action on the enemy's position, while the 1st Infantry Brigade formed for an attack in front, the 2nd Brigade attacking the enemy's north flank, General Rimington, with the Cavalry, safeguarded the north and the Imperial Service Lancers that of the south flank, preserving touch with the reserves.

Lord Kitchener, as the battle progressed, became much interested at what was passing under his immediate notice. Everything had been so well planned beforehand that not a single hitch occurred during the operations. When General Campbell's Brigade came up and the division assumed the form of a horseshee, the battle raged furiously—the Cavalry making a grand demonstration on the front and left flank of the "Red Force." The Infantry poured in a murderous fire on the defenders of Bowenpilly ridges, which was stubbornly replied to.

It is no exaggeration to state that, had the battle been an actual one, Colonel Cookson and his force must certainly have been wiped out.

Lord Kitchener, whose eye is keen in discerning weak points in the handling of troops, expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen of the troops.

After their four hours' fighting, the troops marched past in grand style. One noticeable feature of the day's operations was that medical assistance was not wanted, no men falling out and all appearing as hard as nails.

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 20.

On conclusion of yesterday's combined manœuvres Lord Kitchener made an inspection of the Station Hospital, afterwards motoring to the Hyderabad Residency. Afternoon saw him on the move again, when he visited Nawab Salar Jung at his palace in the City, and was shown antiquities possessed by the Nawab, the latter presenting His Excellency with an ancient sword of a by-gone age.

BANQUET AT FALUKNAMA PALACE.

His Highness the Nizam gave a grand banquet in the evening at the Faluknama Palace in honour of the Commander-in-Chief, at which gold plate was used. The string band of His Highness was present and played during the banquet.

The toasts of the King-Emperor and the Nizam having been duly honoured, His Highness proposed the health of Lord Kitchener, who in reply returned thanks to His Highness for the hospitality extended to him and alluded to the friendly relations existing between the British Government and the Nizam, who was a staunch ally. His Lordship in conclusion remarked on the soldierlike qualities of His Highness's Imperial Service Troops, and was glad that an additional squadron for each regiment had been sanctioned.

Among the guests were the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. Rimington, General and Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy, General Drummond, the Sahebzada, His Excellency the Prime Minister, Nawabs Salar Jung and Fakir-ul-Mulk, Colonel Birdwood, Colonel and Mrs. Townsend, Colonel and Mrs. Pedder, Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, Colonel and Mrs. Brooking, Colonel and Mrs. Coolson, Colonel and Mrs. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Lampen, Colonel and Mrs. Maclean, Colonel and Mrs. Holloway, Colonels Shore, Grantham, Thompson, and Cattersby, Mr. and Mrs. Casson-Walker and Mr. Gabriel.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS.

Yesterday the 86th Carnatic Infantry paraded on the Secunderabad parade ground at 8 a. m. to receive new colours from Lord Kitchener. Punctually at the hour named the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff and Sir Charles Bayley, arrived on the ground, where they were received by General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Generals Rimington, Campbell, Mackenzie-Kennedy and Drummond, with their staffs, and His Excellency was received with a general salute, after which he inspected the battalion drawn up in line.

The inspection over, the ceremony of trooping the old colours commenced before they were taken away, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" and placed in rear. The battalion then formed three sides of a square with piled drums and the new encased colours laid thereon. The consecration ceremony was then performed by the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Chaplain of Secunderabad, who pronounced the Benediction.

The colours were then handed to His Excellency by Majors Jeffcote and Codrington, Lord Kitchener in turn presenting them to the regiment by handing them to Jemadar Mahomed Saheb and Jemadar Syed Abas, who were then escorted to their place by Subadar-Major Luxman Perumal, who commanded the escort. A singular distinction in connection with the colours of the 86th is that it is the only regiment in the entire British Army that bears the honour "Kemmendine." The regiment covered itself with glory at the battle of Kemmendine by repulsing vastly superior numbers of the enemy, which was highly commended by the Governor-General, who allowed the proud distinction of "Kemmendine" to be inscribed on the regimental colour. In 1852 they were again in Burma and they added "Pegu" to their list of honours, and again in 1887, they were allowed to inscribe on their colours "Burma, 1885-87." With the renumbering of regiments in 1903 the 26th Madras Infantry became the 86th Carnatic Infantry.

Lord Kitchener addressed the regiment at some length, reviewing its history from its formation at Tanjore in 1794 and its first engagement with Southern Pabghats in 1796 and again in 1801 and 1804. In 1809 the regiment formed part of a force sent against the Pindaries, and on their colours was inscribed "Nagpur." In 1824 the regiment was changed from 2nd Battalion the 13th to 26th Madras Infantry, and that year it saw service in the first Burmese War.

His Excellency concluded his address by saying : "Throughout 114 years of the regiment's existence the 86th has maintained its reputation for fidelity and good conduct both in peace and war, and this honourable record constitutes, I think, a precious heritage of regimental tradition. I need hardly say that just as the King's colour is a symbol of devotion and fidelity to the Sovereign, which is one of the highest of military virtues, so is the regimental colour the symbol of that spirit of soldierly self-respect and regard to regimental tradition which we all know and appreciate as esprit-de-corps. The value of a sentiment of this kind cannot be overrated. They help a soldier to do his duty with courage and devotion under most adverse circumstances, and they arouse in all ranks that determination to equal, if possible surpass, deeds of their predecessors which is one of the surest guarantees of victory. These colours will, I am sure, remind you all of the confidence which His Majesty the King-Emperor places in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, and of the kindly interest he takes in your welfare, discipline and efficiency. In presenting new colours to the 86th Carnatic Infantry I am confident that the honourable traditions which have distinguished the corps in the past will be equally conspicuous in the future, and that your new colours will be regarded by the regiment with the same devotion and respect as those which are now being paraded for the last time.

Major Mercer, on behalf of himself and the battalion, thanked His Excellency for the honour he had conferred on the regiment.

His Excellency after the parade congratulated Major Mercer on the smart appearance of the regiment under his command.

Close to the flagstaff were drawn up 20 men forming the mounted detachments (scouts) of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles with Lieutenant Prideaux in command, who was closely questioned by Lord Kitchener about the men and horses. He then asked to see the detachment by group. These men are good horsemen and excellent shots and have made themselves efficient by a year's continual training in mounted infantry duties. Lord Kitchener's personal knowledge of them should lead to their status being definitely defined by the military authorities.

SPORTS ON FUTTEH MAIDAN.

After breakfasting at the 86th Carnatic Mess, His Excellency returned to the Hyderabad Residency and fulfilled his final engagement at the Futteh Maidan, where Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk had arranged an attractive programme of sports by the Imperial Service Troops. The elite of society and a dense crowd was present, the grounds being gaily decorated, which included tent-pegging, skill-at-arms, and trick riding, at the conclusion of which the smart diminutive cadets of the Imperial Service Troops, under young Ekbal Jung, the talented son of Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, gave a physical drill display which delighted His Excellency. Drawing his little sword, and stepping to the front of his company of soldiers in embryo, the commandant ordered the general salute, which His Excellency gracefully acknowledged, exclaiming with evident delight "Well done, Well done." He then presented prizes to the winners, viz., Lieutenants Hababoo Baker Shatmirza, Major Osman and Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk.

After bidding farewell to the leading officers and nobles present, His Excellency heartily shook hands with H. E. the Minister and said how pleased he was with his visit to Hyderabad, and much regretted he would be unable to return. His Excellency amidst cheers and accompanied by Sir Charles Bayley and Colonel Birdwood motored straight to Hyderabad Station and immediately entered his special, which started for Calcutta punctually at 6. p. m., Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, N. G. S. Railway Police, and Mr. N. Gaye, Traffic Manager, travelling by the train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

Lord Kitchener arrives in Calcutta to-morrow morning.

"ADVICE TO YOUNG CIVILIANS"— And Others.

A PIQUANT RECHAUFFE.

Of the making of many books there is no end, which is unfortunate, for there are many books we could very well do without. The book before us we will not include in that category, but we would it had been presented to us in a somewhat different form. Its pages comprise an intellectual feast, but we do not like the soup and the fish and the joint and the entree altogether in one dish. Doubtless it saves time and trouble to the servants but it is not nearly so appetising to the served. Here we have "Advice to Young Civilians, with which are offered the Casual Letters from Arampur, being the Reflections and Experiences in the days gone by of Mentor." Why "Mentor" prefers to remain under the cloak of anonymity we do not know. His speech bewrayeth him. We are reluctant to offer advice either to young Civilians or to those of mature years, but if we might presume, with all deference, to offer one word of advice to "Mentor" it would be "withdraw the edition and revise it, separate your chapters, put a suitable heading on top of each, then re-issue." In other words, let us have the fish and the flesh, and the fowl and the good red-herring each on a separate platter. It will be more agreeable to the palate. Then take away the list of errata, which follows the preface—it is as though the cook wrote on the billy-fare : "Sorry, I have put tabasco in the sweets and sugar in the savoury and I have written 'Rosbif' when I meant 'selle de mouton.'" The feast is there; but served, as it is, suggests a hash or a mixed grill rather than a well ordered banquet.

The preface is brief, which is a good point in its favour. These reprints, says the author, "belong to a receding and already distant past. The reader will bear that in mind and make the necessary allowances." He might have added that the bulk of them appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette," which has foregone its rights of republication in his favour. This admission would not have been taken amiss, any more for the fact that the reproduction was placed in the hands of the Opposition Shop. Want of thought, not want of heart. So that may pass. We welcome the re-issue, for the articles when they originally appeared, something like twenty years ago, were widely read and when the author wrote "L'Envoi" it was regarded as a matter for regret.

It seemed then—and perchance seems now—to "Mentor" that no one stands more urgently in need of sage counsel than young men just entering upon an Indian career, his remarks however being particularly intended for the benefit of junior, very junior, Civilians, the author believing that a friendly word of warning might save them from running their silly young enthusiastic heads against many a stone wall of inveterate prejudice. The word "silly" is employed affectionately not disparagingly. Lord Chesterfield may not have employed it in his letters of advice to his son and Polonius might have had Laertes' rapier through his vitals instead of Hamlet's had he smiled upon "too exuberant youthfulness with the calm, pitying, exasperating smile of well-defined superior seniority." Still there is wisdom in "Mentor's" counsel : "Your first, your most strenuous, constant and earnest effort should be to grow old with as little delay as possible. With that object ever before you, live soberly, silently, venerably. It is your only chance of official popularity." Thus "Mentor," twenty years ago; but we are not sure he would not now admit that following this precept too religiously has occasionally produced "an invertebrate ass."

"Never write to the papers," says "Mentor." "It is an insult to the attitude of those innumerable older and superior persons who could all write so much better than you if they chose." Quite true, but the older and superior persons do not write ; so there is plenty of room for the efforts of the young Civilian, provided he does not cut up rough at finding his choicest sentences and most powerful home-thrusts relentlessly stricken out by a philistine editor careful of his personal safety, though anxious that the lucubrations, as they appear, shall draw forth something sager and something more valuable, from his point of view, from the venerable but indolent senior. "Mentor" wrote and wrote well, but at times his ink contained a superabundance of vitriol—the fault of the maker, not of the pen or the wielder thereof : Take this:—

"There are certain climates, so to speak, and certain seasons, where and when a mild attempt at brilliancy is not altogether thrown away. Thus for example, in the peculiar circumstances of official life at Simla it is generally understood that young men are to have some parlour tricks. If you play the violin, play it there: if you can sing, don't spare your voice at Simla ; if you are a conjurer, or can perform any particularly outre feat, such as killing rats with your teeth you are almost certain to be appreciated at Simla, and appreciation there usually means substantial preferment. So, too, if you are forced to rely on your tongue it is possible, though by no means certain, that a happy epigram may assure your future success. Everyone knows that Sir Lepel Griffin said, or is supposed to have said, that the Government of India was a despotism of office boxes tempered by the occasional loss of the keys. If he had ventured to utter anything so audacious in Bombay he would very likely have irremediably blighted his career. But being in Simla the mot was repeated 'ad nauseam ;' its echoes have not even yet finally died away and his remarkable witticism was the foundation of a highly distinguished career. No doubt, its effect was reinforced by Sir Lepel's habit of wearing soft felt hats with a plume, of ostrich—or was it peacock?—feathers and a superior affectation of the mannerisms of the esthetes. Think what his fate would have been, what your fate would be, if you dared to appear at Poona in that kind of head-dress!"

"Si non vera, ben trovata," notwithstanding the catsup. Catsup we must have in such a banquet, for the "chef" is a grim "Mentor" who "prates and croaks away the last gossamer threads of his beautiful, natural, joyousness with worldly counsel such as 'young man' be warned in time, the deadliest of all sins, the unpardonable sin is flippancy. You had better, so far as your professional prospects are concerned, attempt to assassinate a Governor, or enter the Judicial Department than emit a jest. The former crimes are commonly excused as manifestly committed while of unsound mind ; for the latter no human ingenuity has yet invented adequate palliation." Mention of the Judicial Department brings us to the author's dissertation upon it and he says that while his remarks do, he thinks, fairly and truly reflect the sentiments of the service as a whole, which prevailed for twenty to thirty years ago, they will have to be considerably modified. In no department perhaps has there been so much improvement (ahem!) ; its reputation and status have both been recently the anxious care of Government, with the best results. Naturally! 'Cela va sans dire!' And he hopes that for some years now, it has ceased to be regarded as a Cave of Adullum, a refuge of the incompetent. 'Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.' Still in those if not in these days are some shades distinction between the various genera of Judges.

"Thus there is the 'Judex splendidissimus magniloquens,' or High Court variety, of whose sedentary capacity, the wonder of succeeding ages, the ancient poet wrote : 'Sedet et in æternum sedebit,' or something to that effect. I exhort you to cultivate respect for these rare, highly planted flowers of the judicial service. They are not to be sneered at with impunity, though covert jests are, I believe, emitted with bated breath and averted eyes in the dark interiors of such sanctuaries as the Byculla Club and Temple Bar. But beware how you include the "Judex Splendidissimus" in the category of your Judge's anathema, to be the whetting stone of your nascent wit and the especial joy of the wild asses. For of them it may be said as of old, 'quem si palpites, recalcitrat undique tutus.' Nor can I myself imagine a finer or more awful sight than one of these, alas! too few majestic ornaments of a degraded service, with a flourish of the inevitable quill and knitting of Jovian brows setting forth to scarify the impious productions of less gifted brains. On such he swoops, terrific, 'impiger iracundus inexorabilis acer,' and the sooner you get out of the wet the better for you. There is next the 'Judex humilis sed eruditus' or Subordinate Judge. He is always one of our Aryan brethren, but is always politely designated the learned Judge. It is an article of faith in the department that all barristers are learned, most pleaders, all Subordinate Judges and no District Judges."

Then we are introduced to the "Judex communis rusticus," and, ruminating, "Mentor" observes : "Time was when the young, the ambitious, the light-hearted could elect to avoid entering the Cave of Adullam. But now comes the blind fury in the shape of an unfeeling 'Government Gazette' and before you can realise the horrid change you are snatched from the congenial and dignified occupations of an Assistant Collector and perched 'nolens volens' on the odious bench. . . Blazoned large over the head of each Rhadamanthus of the Supreme Court the imaginative eye of the young judge perceives, and perceiving, shudders, the mystic legend 'See me reverse.' And with a dirging prescience, applying it to himself, 'See Me reversed.' Over the door of each District Court House I would beg a paternal Government to inscribe at moderate cost, 'All hope abandon ye who enter here.' 'Durum,' my dear boys, 'durum, sed levius fit patientia qui quid corrigere est nefas.'"

And so we go on, or could go, extracting savoury morsels from the dish. But we have put in our thumb sufficiently far to show that the rechauffe is toothsome and is flavoured with an abundance of sauce piquante.

"Verbum sat sapienti."—"Advice to Senior Civilians," by a junior, might make an excellent companion volume.

RAILWAYS IN ASSAM.

Connecting Shillong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 20.

The problem of connecting Shillong with the Assam-Bengal Railway is still engaging the attention of the local Government, who have recently addressed the Railway Board asking if it would be desirable to give the present contractors notice for the termination of the horse and pony contract on the introduction of the mechanical system of transport. The matter had become an urgent one as on the opening of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Gauhati next year Shillong will be easily reached from Calcutta. The Railway Board have, however, reported that they are unable to give any assurance that Shillong will be provided with mechanical system of transport by 31st March 1909.

Captain Manley, who was deputed to study the subject, has only recently submitted his report to the India Office and there will be many things to consider before the type of vehicle canbe selected and estimates of complete equipment and probable financial results made out. When it has been decided that the expenditure is justified, orders will have to be placed in England for necessary equipment, and under these circumstances the Railway Board are of opinion that the present arrangements should be renewed for another year.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Palit's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

A hundred delegates from Bombay are attending the Madras Congress, and Mr. T. Palit writes to the Calcutta newspapers begging all patriotic Congressmen to lay aside all personal feelings and consider it their duty to attend this Congress.

CHAMPARAN RIOT CASE.

Fines Inflicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

In the Champaran Riot Case, at Bettiah, Sital Row, a gumastha to Radhu Mull, has been sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, and Ram Sawarat, who pleaded guilty, has been fined Rs. 300.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The "Bengalee's" Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

The "Bengalee" continues to urge a reconsideration of the partition of Bengal as a corollary to the Council Reforms and to-day appeals to Lord Minto to consolidate the work of conciliation by re-uniting the two Bengals under a Governor, say, Sir Edward Baker, with an Executive Council.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY,

New Agent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

A wire was received in Calcutta yesterday from the Board of Directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway appointing Mr. G. C. Godfrey, from leave, to take over the post of Agent of that line vice Mr. Manson on sick leave.

THE "Statesman" to-day claims a world record in journalism in having produced a twenty-eight-page daily paper in a single printing operation with its two fine Goss four-deck machines, which are now in simultaneous use to cope with the circulation it has achieved.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

Annual Prize Distribution.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and the prize distribution of the Society's school at the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, Bombay, on Saturday last. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie gave away the prizes. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion.

Mr. J. J. Horne, Honorary Secretary, read the report of the Committee of the Society for the closing year. In this they stated:

"The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society beg to submit their Annual Report for 1908. The number of children on the rolls at the close of the year was 86 boys and 39 girls. During the year 11 boys and 7 girls were admitted and 11 boys and 4 girls withdrawn. The work of Education progresses. An experienced Kindergarten teacher has been engaged. The middle classes are under two teachers, one trained in England, and the other holding the Senior Cambridge Certificate with double honours. In the higher standards, the care of the Superintendent is evident. Last year two pupils passed the Government School Final Examination. This year, two have gone up for the Bombay University Matriculation, and 11 for the Cambridge local examinations. The Carpentry class has been provided with an additional bench, the gift of a member of the Committee. The senior girls are instructed in domestic economie and hygiene. The junior pupils are encouraged in useful handicraft. At Matheran, they all have opportunity to learn Nature knowledge. In every department the education is sound practical. The children were this year examined in Scripture Knowledge by the Revd. J. C. Mathew and the Revd. A. S. Crichton. They report that the result of the examination was most satisfactory. The Inspector of European Schools examined the children on 11th November last and his very satisfactory report concludes as follows :—'The scheme of work in all subjects has been carefully thought out and the teaching is on modern and successful lines. The children are bright and healthy, and there appears to be an excellent tone in the school. I have no hesitation in describing this as an admirable Institution.' The Committee regret to report the deaths of two scholars during the year, Duncan R. Ramsay and Edwin G. Gore aged 7 and 14 years respectively. Otherwise the health of the children has been very good. As usual the hot weather vacation was spent at Matheran and the Society are indebted to Capt. G. McPherson, I. M. S., and numerous residents on the hill for their kindly interest in the children for again providing the funds for the Sports and Fete. The Orphanage Sports Day on the Hill is looked forward to by the children with keen delight and the Society are grateful to all those friends who helped to make the day so successful this year. The Committee desire again to place on record their high appreciation of the kindness of Dr. D'Monte who throughout the year has been most attentive to the medical requirements of the school and who has voluntarily given his valuable services on all occasions of sickness. The Committee tender their best thanks to the many kind friends who have sent gifts of clothing &c to the school during the year. In October last Mr. Anderson completed 25 years' service as Superintendent of the Orphanage and the Committee desire to record their deep sense of indebtedness to him for his excellent management, his care for the children and for the high state of efficiency to which he has brought the school during these years of faithful work. They desire to congratulate him on having completed such an honourable length of service and they hope that he may be long spared to carry on the good work of the Institution. To Mrs. Anderson too, to Mrs. George the Matron, that to the assistant teachers the best thanks of the Society are due for their continued valuable work in assisting the Superintendent to keep the Orphanage at its present high state of efficiency. The Committee are glad to report that the extension of the Orphanage in order to provide more suitable accommodation for the staff of assistant teachers has now been duly completed. The total cost is about Rs. 9,549 and as the whole of this sum has met out of the ordinary funds, there has necessarily been a considerable drain on the Society's resource. The Committee however look forward with confidence to the continued generous support of local and mofussil subscribers to enable them to carry on the work of the institution. They thank all for their contributions during the past year."

Mr. D. M. Inglis, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—It is a time-honoured practice that the Chairman of the Committee of this Society should move the adoption of the annual report. It is my privilege to do so to-day. A review of any year's work is bound to show at all times a record of cloud and sunshine, of joy and sorrow, and this last year has been no exception to the rule. None of us who were present here a year ago can have forgotten how all hearts were won by the winning manner and kindly words of Lady Clarke who distributed the prizes, and I am quite sure that on this occasion our hearts must go out to His Excellency in his great bereavement. There has also been called home a very old friend of the orphanage in the person of Mr. David Gestling. He was one of those interested in the erection of this handsome building. He was for many years a member of the Committee and was at one time an honorary treasurer of the Society. He was a generous supporter and great friend of the orphanage and we feel his loss very much. The educational work of the school—religious and secular—improves as the years go by. Mr. Anderson and a fully qualified staff, our report shows you, are very hard at work, and the examination results prove that their work is most successful. This year we have sent eleven pupils for the Cambridge local examinations for the first time and two for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. We hope that the results of all these examinations will be very satisfactory for this school. The Government Inspector's report also bears out the fact that the teaching in the school is of first quality. In games and amusements also the children are not at all behind. It has been a pleasing feature of recent years to see the games, of cricket for example, played by the boys against a team representing the Committee and friends, and I am bound to say that the boys have generally come off triumphant in all departments of the game. The pleasure grounds around the school and opposite on the sea-shore are very valuable assets for developing the physique and maintaining the health of the pupils. The sanatorium at Matheran is in this category also, and I am sure the migration to the hills of which we have so much nowadays is extremely beneficial to the health of all our pupils. I regret to say that our building there is in somewhat urgent need of considerable repair. Estimates are about to be taken and a considerable sum of money may have to be expended on this in the near future. This brings me to our finances generally. I am proud to say that ours is a Committee which seldom has to plead poverty. I do not wish however that you should run off with the idea that we are rolling in wealth. But it is my experience that, on good cause shown, money is always readily forthcoming for the orphanage. An event in the history of this institution occurred last

October when Mr. Anders n completed twenty-five years of work here. It was my privilege a few weeks ago to make a presentation to Mr. Anderson of a token of the esteem and regard in which he is held by the Committee and a large circle of friends and supporters of the orphanage, and to refer to the arduous work he has performed and to assure him of the high regard in which he is held. I need not do more to-day than, as I am sure you would wish me to do, once again express your hearty appreciation of all Mr. Anderson's work and, in the words of the report, our hope that he may be long spared to carry on the good work of the institution. (Applause). The report also tells of the good work done by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. George and the teachers. Of their work we cannot speak too highly and I commend that paragraph to your cordial approval.

The Rev. J. C. Mathew, in seconding the resolution, said that he had an opportunity of seeing the inner working of the institution and he found that the education given there was quite ideal. The principal aim kept in view was to make boys into men and girls into women and that was being done in a way which he did not think they found in any other school in this country. (Hear, hear). He felt that they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson for the care they took of the children, and in seconding the report he also expressed his own sense of the high service rendered by Mr. Anderson to this institution. (Applause).

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and members of the Committee for the work done by them during the year.

Mr. A. Geddis then read out the names of the office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the year 1909 as follows: Chairman, Mr. D. M. Inglis; Deputy Chairman, Major C. R. Hoskyn; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Jamieson; Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. J. Horne; Members.—Rev. A. S. Chrichton, Rev. J. Cameron, Rev. John C. Mathew, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Captain W. G. Liston, Captain, W. F. Potts, Col. W. B. Bannerman, Prof. J. N. Fraser Messrs. F. Muir, W. Birkett, J. Black, Carmichael, J. P. Chrystal, W. C. Keith, W. Laidlaw, J. M. Mair, J. A.D. McBain, G. McKenzie, A. Muirhead, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Messrs. A. R. Normand, L. J. Robertson, George Service, S. Story, J. H. Symington, R. Taylor, J. P. Watson, A. H. Whyte, P. L. Wright, A. Scott Smith, G. Logan, A. B. Price, A. D. Shanks, J. B. Crichton, F. G. H. MacLeod, A Geddis, J. Stuart Milne, W. White, W. D. Hall and D. K. Love.

The children then sang a number of Scottish songs, and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie gave away the prizes.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in addressing the meeting, said it was a delightful thing to mark the good progress which the institution had made since he was there three years ago. Its number had been more than fully maintained, it had successes at examinations, and it had a plentiful fund. It was a rare thing to come to an institution of this kind in which they found that the board was contented in the matter of funds. They were much to be congratulated for having in their service the admirable Principal and his wife and he heartily hoped that they might retain them for many years to come. At the same time he ventured from the little experience he had gained to make a suggestion to the managers of the institution to have an understudy. Again and again and in many institutions with which Government had to do they found themselves in severe difficulty for want of understudy. A time unfortunately must come when Mr. and Mrs. Anderson might—he might daresay—get old or might need rest and change for some time, and they would require a good and thorough understudy so that the school might not fall back. He was glad to see in the report of the Government Inspector that he found an excellent tone in the school. To his mind that was better and more important than all the learning in the world. He had now a word of sadness to convey to them. There were many among the children who had lost either a father or a mother, or both, and he was sure that their hearts would go out in sympathy to their most lovable Governor and his gracious daughter in the great sorrow which they were undergoing. The last time he addressed them he mentioned the fact that their Governor was going out on a tour in the Presidency, and now Sir George Clarke and his daughter were going to undertake a little voyage to recruit themselves so that they might be enabled to sustain the burden of their exalted position. There could be no more noble example than that, undeterred by their great calamity they were heading themselves to their work of going about and doing good. The motto of their Governor seemed to be that the only real happiness lay in busying oneself in doing good for others, and while he could not hope for much happiness at the present time, he found consolation in doing good to others. In conclusion, Mr. Muir Mackenzie wished continued success to the institution.

The Rev Dr. Mackichan, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, said that Mr. Muir Mackenzie had placed them under a great obligation by his kindly and sympathetic address, and to no part of it could they more heartily respond than to those touching words in which he had spoken of the great sorrow that had fallen upon the home of their Governor. He had spoken things which all of them had felt and realised. They felt how noble it was of those who occupied such a high position to find their chief solace in thinking and working for others in the time of their own affliction. He should like to express their hearty thanks to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie for the trouble she had taken that evening. She had shown in the previous year show deeply interested she was in all that concerned education, and he was sure the boys and girls of this school would find in her a sympathetic helper. (Applause).

The motion was carried and the proceedings terminated.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Oceana" were Prince Mahijit Singh, Prince Kumarjit Singh and Prince Amarjit Singh.

A notice in the current issue of the "United Provinces Gazette" shows that among the conditions attaching to Endowment Trusts are the following:—That teachers of schools before their appointment shall make a solemn affirmation of loyalty to the Government before a Magistrate, or before the headmaster if so empowered, in form to be prescribed by the Committee, and that pupils before their admission shall make a similar affirmation or declaration in a form to be prescribed by the Committee; that adequate and strong measures shall be adopted to preserve pupils free from taint of disloyalty, race hatred, rowdyism and ribaldry, and that lectures on loyalty, morality and good manners shall be given to pupils on suitable occasions. Special attention is also to be given to the study of the English language in order to enable pupils to proceed direct, if so desired, to foreign countries for future study.

THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

Their Expenditure.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

A lengthy Resolution of the Government of India is published reviewing the principles relating to the sanction which is required for the expenditure from the public revenues of India, and laying down, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, revised rules for the guidance of audit officers admitting, or challenging, such expenditure, and the rules generally give effect to sanctions of the Secretary of State which have been published from time to time as they have been received. They are highly technical, but their general trend is to give a greater measure of freedom than has hitherto existed in sanctioning expenditure by local authorities.

The following preamble sufficiently indicates their nature:—Under section 41 of the Act for the better government of India, 21 and 22 Victoria Cap 106, the expenditure from the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant, or appropriation of any part of them, can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council.

In order, however, to facilitate the transaction of public business, the Secretary of State in Council has authorised the Government of India to incur, without his specific sanction, subject to certain prescribed limits, the expenditure required for carrying on the ordinary work of administration and for certain specified purposes.

Proposals for expenditure must be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, when they involve any important question of administrative policy. His sanction is also required (expect in cases in which authority is granted to the Government of India in paragraph 5 of this Resolution) for expenditure which is of an unusual nature, or devoted to objects outside the ordinary work of administration, or which is likely to involve at a later date further expenditure beyond the powers of the sanction of the Government of India. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 916=E. X., dated 4th March 1893, set forth the limits, at that time existing, on expenditure of the kind mentioned in paragraph 2 above. It has subsequently been decided that other items of expenditure, and in particular certain forms of grants from Imperial to Provincial revenues, require the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and in the course of recent correspondence the Secretary of State in Council has made several further additions to the list, while relaxing at the same time a number of the limitations which have hitherto qualified the Government of India's powers of sanction in respect to establishment. In view of these changes it becomes desirable, both for general information and for the guidance of audit officers, to publish a revised list of the classes of expenditure which are inadmissible without the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

An audit officer before admitting in audit any charge against the public revenue, which requires the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, must satisfy himself that that sanction has been accorded, either by general, or by special order of the Secretary of State in Council. The cases in which the audit officer is to regard that sanction as necessary are stated in the following rules:—

For the admission of any charges which are not stated in these rules to require the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, the authority of the Government of India, or, in classes of cases in which the Government of India have delegated their powers to local Governments, of the local Government should be regarded as sufficient,

DECOYING WOMEN.

Outlaws Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 19.

Two women, who were decoyed from the village of Babr Banda, in the Kohat district, by outlaws four days ago, have been rescued.

Directly the alarm was given, parties of police were sent out to patrol all the roads and paths leading over into the Waziri hills, and villagers from the neighbouring hamlets were turned out to search the mountains. After passing two days in the country south-west of Kohat and evading several police posts, the outlaws ran up against a patrol just as they were crossing the border at dawn. They were subjected to a heavy fire and how they escaped is a wonder.

The women have been recovered and their relatives have gone to reclaim them.

The outlaws have now been proved to be Asil and Mir Ahmad, who are two well-known Rohtak brigands, who already have the price of Rs. 1,000 on each of their heads for a long string of murders. They have located themselves across the Waziri border.

NEW KSHATRYA SCHOOL.

A Raja's Munificence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 20.

In a resolution just issued by the United Provinces Government, Sir John Hewett calls attention to the munificence of Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, in giving a sum of ten lakhs of rupees, in addition to a promise of one lakh, for the necessary buildings towards the establishment of a Kshatrya High School at Benares.

LORD WINDSOR'S condition at Agra is critical.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

INDIAN VIEWS.

With a view to get the Indian view of Lord Morley's Reform Scheme, our representative called on several prominent Indian politicians belonging to the different communities and to the different schools of politics in India.

It will be found that they consider the reforms, on the whole, very satisfactory, and our representative, who called on several other Indian gentlemen besides those whose views have been given below, found that the reforms were, by many Indians, considered not only satisfactory but beyond their most sanguine expectations.

A SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF REFORMS.

A Congress leader, interviewed by our representative, said at the outset that it was a great and substantial measure of reforms, which should satisfy the Indian public. The concessions made were not all that could be desired, still they should go a long, a very long way towards satisfying Indian aspirations. Lord Morley's Scheme was a full vindication of the Indian National Congress. Most of the reforms for which the Congress had been continually agitating for so many years had been granted, and for that the Indian public owed no small debt of gratitude to Lord Morley. Indeed, had it not been for Lord Morley, he doubted if the Indians could have got those reforms for several years to come. The Reform Scheme gave many importants rights to Indians. The official majority in the Supreme Legislative Council was maintained, but that in the Provincial Councils vanished, which was undoubtedly a great concession to the public. The participation of Indians in the Councils had been only nominal and had been mere 'bosh'; also the Budget discussions had been a farce; but the present scheme gave the people what Gladstone used to call a "real, living representation" in the councils of the country. Lord Ripon on the eve of the launching of the Bill which granted local self-government had said that it was intended, through the exercise of local self-government, to educate the public politically and to train and fit them for a larger share of government in the affairs of the country. The training obtained during the last quarter of a century had fitted the people for a larger measure of rights, and the present scheme was a natural sequence of or corollary to Lord Ripon's measure. He was glad to see that the rights of the minorities were maintained. He was also glad that the idea of an Advisory Council of Notables had been abandoned. The Indian public showed themselves from the first averse to the establishment of any such Council and it was a matter for thankfulness that that idea had been abandoned. The appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council was also an important concession. On the whole, he would repeat that it was a great and substantial measure of reform that had been announced by Lord Morley and that it must satisfy the Indian public.

THE HON'BLE MR. KHARE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Organization, considered the scheme a great step forward in the direction of reforms. He thought Lord Morley's scheme should satisfy the Indian public, though he was afraid some persons might not at first be able to appreciate the real significance of the reforms. Under the present circumstances, the reforms were very satisfactory. The inclusion of an Indian in the Executive Council, he considered a really good feature. He thought the disappearance, under the new scheme, of the official majority in the Provincial Councils, was a very welcome change, which should have extended to the Imperial Council. No fault could be found with the principles of the scheme of reforms, but much depended on how the new machinery was worked.

MR. N. V. GOKHALE.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, a prominent Bombay Moderate, thought the reforms were satisfactory on the whole, but he was of opinion that much would depend on how they were worked.

A MAHOMEDAN VIEW.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, said it was difficult to say if the reforms would on the whole satisfy the Indians. They fell short of the expectations of some of them. Personally he considered the reforms very satisfactory. From the Mahomedan point of view he was of opinion that the reforms did not fully satisfy his co-religionists. The representation would not be adequate and besides they did not know how the proposed electoral colleges would be worked. But the Mahomedans would not fail to be thankful for the little that had been granted.

AN EXTREMIST VIEW.

A prominent Extremist of Bombay, interviwed by our representative, said that Lord Morley's scheme of reforms was a half-hearted measure. It was not quite in accord with the lofty principles preached by Lord Morley himself for well-nigh a quarter of a century. The scheme would not satisfy the Indians. It threw a crumb here and a crumb there, but that would not satisfy the public. What India wanted was a measure which would give them rights preparatory to their gaol. He did not know how the proposed reforms could reasonably be expected to satisfy the Nationalist Party. The Moderates would of course go in ecstacies over the proposals, acclaiming them as a great gift and Lord Morley as a heaven-born legislator. And, if any body thought that that view reflected the national mind of India, he would be sadly mistaken. The scheme was a mere sop thrown out to the Indian public. He would take, for instance, the proposal which did away with the official majority. Was it a real boon? He believed not. The Governors could impose their veto on any occasion they liked; and he believed the Governors would come down with their veto whenever the representative of the people succeeded in carrying through a measure in spite of official opposition. Where then was the use of doing away with the official majority when they retained the gubernatorial veto? Again, the official majority in the Viceroy's Council had been maintained, the very Council where the public most wished to get their voices more effectually heard. As to the appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council, he did not think it was a great boon. It mattered little whether an Indian was in charge of a portfolio or not. He repeated that the reforms were inadequate, that they did not in any way meet Indian aspirations. At least, they would not satisfy Extremist hopes and he doubted not that this would be the view of Extremists all over India.

Indian Press Opinions.

THE "BENGALEE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Discussing the Councils Reform Scheme the "Bengalee" says:—

"It represents an honest effort to introduce the beginnings of Parliamentary procedure in matters of local administration. We have not indeed got all that we wanted; we asked for more and shall continue to press for more, but we are thankful for what we have got and we are strengthened in the hope that we shall get more, if we follow persistently and without flinching those constitutional methods in which we have implicit confidence."

The paper adds:—"With some of our best men removed from our midst, by the operation of an arbitrary regulation, we cannot possibly be in a mood to feel happy over the best administrative or constitutional scheme in the world."

THE "AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA."

Referring to the Reforms, the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" says:—"Lord Morley had drawn from the vitalising stream of his time."

OPINION OF COUNCIL MEMBERS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Interviewed here by a "Statesman's" representative, on the subject of the Council reforms, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose said:—It may not concede all that an Indian reformer would want, but it shows unmistakably that the clog on the wheels, which had so long and with such disastrous effect arrested the hand of the clock, has been removed."

Mr. Saroda Mitter considered that the scheme does not go far enough.

Mr. A. Chowdhury said:—"The proposed reforms have in some instances exceeded our expectations and should certainly be received thankfully."

A special cable from London to the "Statesman" report that Lord Morley has expressed himself as deeply gratified by the reception of the Council reforms.

THE "PIONEER."

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 19.

The "Pioneer" thinks that Mr. Morley has defended the appointment of Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council on palpably insufficient grounds, when he says that the introduction of Indian members to his own Council worked well. The two bodies are not in the least similar and the "Pioneer" regards this step as fraught with future mischief.

The "Pioneer" continues:—"In spite of the emphatic opinion of Lord MacDonnell, to the effect that Bengal is unfit for a Council (a criticism which perhaps had reference merely to its condition at the moment) there is assuredly a good deal to be said for such a constitution. If indeed it had been proposed to put these four appointments on the same footing in regard to the selection of the incumbents as the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, the scheme would have been liable to the gravest objections. Out of six Governors chosen purely by ministerial patronage, it is safe to say, judging by the past, that three would always be more or less conspicuously below par. This is a state of affairs that could not be looked forward to with placidity, to say nothing of the deadening effect it would have on the Indian service, by extinguishing the ambition of its ablest men. But Lord Morley appears to be quite alive to these considerations, and provision, we may take it, will be made in the Statute for reserving these posts to Indian officers after the manner of the memberships of the Council. With this safeguard, the change has much to recommend it.

"But what will amaze the reader at the end of all is that not a thought seems to have occurred to anyone about the money. Six Executive Councils of four members apiece: A Viceregal Council of 62 here are tolerably expensive luxuries to begin with, and yet the Secretary of State, who commenced his career with the peddling economy of docking the very moderate salaries of his own Council, can plunge into these reconstitutions apparently without a thought of the sordid difficulty of pounds, shillings and pence. But the question in most of its aspects is still in the preliminary stage. A great deal remains to be said in Parliament before the changes foreshadowed can come into effect, and the traditions of the House of Commons make it certain that that body will not be so loftily indifferent to the monetary aspects of Reforms, as their proposers would appear to be."

MADRAS DECEMBER 19.

The Madras Indian press has expressed satisfaction with the concessions made. According to a letter from Mr. T. Runga Charlar, which is published to-day, the educated Indian community in Madras is warmly appreciative alike of the political privileges conferred on Indians and of the manner in which Lord Morley has granted them.

THE "INDIAN PATRIOT."

Says the "Indian Patriot":—"It is evident that great thought has been bestowed on the entire scheme of the Councils reform. The conclusions are conceived in a spirit at once generous and cautious.

THE "HINDU."

The "Hindu" writes:—"We have no hesitation in saying that the Despatch of Lord Morley is a State paper of infinite importance, and that it would be read with rejoining in all parts of India.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD."

MADRAS, DECEMBER 20.

The "Madras Standard" says:—"We must admit that almost in every sentence of his Despatch, Lord Morley shows how sincere, earnest and steadfast he has been in regard to the question of Indian Reform; how faithfully, strongly, and consistently Lord Minto, with his knowledge of conditions prevailing in this country, has been backing him up. There are no two responsible statesmen with more sincere devotion to the case which they have taken up.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR."

Unable as we are to notice this week, in anything like detail, the reforms announced by Lord Morley, we have no hesitation in saying that they mark a notable and distinct step forward in the evolution of popular government in India, and that they will be hailed with satisfaction from one end of the country to the other. The proposals of Lord Minto's Government were, as the Secretary of State has handsomely acknowledged, "liberal in spirit and comprehensive in scope," and they will set up Lord Minto's rule as a landmark in the constitutional history of the country. Lord Morley has in the main accepted them, and they entirely fulfil the expectations raised by His Majesty the King Emperor's Message. The temporary abandonment of the Council of Ruling Chiefs does not affect the people of British India, and while the retraction of the proposal to supplement the Legislative Councils by Advisory Councils has deprived the country of a foundation on which a larger superstructure, resembling the Houses of Parliament, might have been erected, the expansion of the Legislative Councils themselves meets the demands of the educated classes for the present, and it is both a characteristic and a creed of the Britisher not to look too far ahead. Sufficient unto the day are the reforms which please the majority of contemporary critics. In the Imperial Council the Government will have a working majority. This, as we have often said, is the sheet-anchor of the British Government in India. In the Provincial Legislative Councils it is considered unnecessary to provide for an official majority. In addition to the safeguards which already exist against a defeat of the Government by the non-official majority, Lord Morley has provided another safeguard against the possible inconvenience that might arise from the greater freedom of debate that is to be hereafter allowed. The resolutions which the Council passes on any subject during the Budget debate are to take the form of recommendations to Government, having only such force and effect as Government, after consideration, shall deem due to them. In this one provision we find the essence of the true relation between the Government and the non-official members of the Councils. We have often urged that if Government would muster the courage to appreciate that one principle, no Advisory Councils and no restrictions on the expansion of the non-official element in the Legislative Councils would be necessary. Though the official majority in the Provincial Councils is dispensed with, the number of non-official members is limited, and it will have to be changed from time to time. The Government will ultimately have to fall back upon the principle that the non-official proposals are only recommendations, to which due weight has to be given, but which do not over-ride the Government's policy.

THE "INDU PRAKASH."

We have to defer a full discussion of the reform proposals, but to-day we can cheerfully express a general satisfaction at the substantial character of the reforms and their unmistakable tendency to inaugurate a new epoch of great constitutional changes. The Advisory Councils of Notables have been abandoned and it will be our Councils that alone will begin a march towards development into great representative institutions of the type of the British Parliament. It is a great thing to have gained so far as to have no official majority in the Provincial Councils. The extension of this principle to the Supreme Council will now mean only the work of time. The effective popularization of our local bodies is another reform of great potency. The question of minority representation is solved in the manner of a workable compromise. The power to make recommendations by means of regular resolutions by debates independent of the Budget or of a proposed legislation and conferences prior to the final shaping of the Budget and additional interpellations are other great concessions made. A departure making a change in kind in the system of indian administration is to be made and let us make best of what we have obtained.

THE "PARSI."

The long-expected and oft-delayed statement by Lord Morley has been received at last and it marks a great step forward in the history of representative institutions in India. Lord Morley begins by clearing the air—stating in brief what he disapproves of in the Government of India's proposals. The first of the schemes that falls under his condemnation is the "council" of notables which he does not veto but professes to care for as little in the happy mean suggested by Lord Minto as in the wide scheme that Lord Lytton proved to be ineffective or the narrow alternative proposed by Lord Curzon. The entire isolation of the various interests involved indeed condemns this scheme from the outset and about all that would be likely to come of it would be offended dignities and difficulties with the Residents of native states. The second scheme, for the creation of Advisory Councils, Imperial and Provincial, Lord Morley considered altogether inexpedient, as it contained no potentiality except that of becoming an ineffective and discontented rival to the Legislative Councils. Having disapproved of these two suggestions, Lord Morley proceeds to give his hearty assent to what he describes as the pith and marrow of the whole reform scheme. This is, the enlargement and representative character of the Legislative Councils. In his statement made to the House of Lords he declared that a parliamentary system in India is not a goal to which he aspires, but in default of this his ideas for securing popular representation on the Legislative Councils are wide and generous. India is so enormous and its social systems are so complicated that individual representation might well end in being anything but representative of the public wish, so the Government of India, with Lord Morley's full concurrence, preferred to adhere to representation of classes, using the term in its widest interpretation, to cover classes created by religion, profession, wealth, or any other community of interests, which renders a special grouping convenient. In some cases, as Lord Morley pointed out, this might lead to a plurality of voting, and instead of rectifying this by the extensive practice of nomination, he suggested the formation of electoral colleges—a system which ensures the return of members in fixed proportions.

The enlargement of the councils and the wide extension of the elective principle opens the way for what is really the most important reform of all, namely, the abandonment of the official majority. This, as Lord Morely points out, does not exist in practice on the Bombay council even now, but it is still a power held in reserve, and this power is to be deliberately relinquished. A reform the effects of which will be even more striking is the creation of councils for the Lieutenant Governors on the same model as those of Bombay and Madras. This will familiarise the people with the beginnings of democratic control all over the country. The most immediately gratifying of all the proposed reforms is the promise to enlarge the Executive Councils and to appoint an Indian to each of them—an arrangement which Lord Morley does not wish to fix by statute, but which he hopes will become as effectually fixed by custom.

Some may be disappointed with the extent of the reforms, but we believe they are wider than the majority, of any political school, expected. They are, of course, not perfect, and in their application some unforseen imperfections may be disclosed, and will doubtless be remedied as far as possible; but they have at least this admirable quality—that while real and tangible, they disturb the existing order of things as little as possible. The successful working of the new Councils and the satisfactory results of the elective principle instituted will do more than anything that has yet taken place to prove the possibility of a peaceful evolution of freedom and self-government and the fallacy of the theory that liberty and happiness can only be found at the end of a path made slippery with blood. The reforms by the way do not make any direct provision (except on the Executive Councils) for that "larger employment of Indians in the public services which is a main plank in every progressive politician's platform.

THE "RAST GOFTAR."

The statement of Lord Morley, after being awaited with breathless expectation, has been proclaimed to an anxious public in India after a tantalising suspense. The document, however, deals with national questions of such far-reaching and momentous importance that the time bestowed upon its consideration was none too considerable, and we may congratulate its author for fulfilling his promises with clock-work precision. The programme was waited for with anxious solicitude, as in its early declaration laid our hopes for a pacification of the conditions which were aroused by the retarded satisfaction of the country's political aspirations. Spread of education among the masses, the right of free speech and free publication, and the training which the people received in the legislative councils and municipal boards of towns and districts have long prepared the way for their admission to self-administration on a more extensive scale. With a view to satisfying reasonable aspirations, Lord Morley and his collaborateurs in India have now prepared an extensive scheme which opens a new and a grand epoch in the history of the nation. While anxious to avoid the blunders of pushing reforms precociously, they have matured a scheme which must exceed the most extravagant anticipations in India. There is an earnest desire, pervading the whole document of Lord Morley, to meet the political aspirations of the people in a spirit of liberal magnanimity, and next to Lord Ripon, the present Secretary of State is the first statesman who has taken upon himself the responsibility of venturing upon a far-reaching experiment which time alone will show how far it was based on prudence and prescience. The project is yet on a tentative stage, and has to pass through various ordeals, but if the schemes as elaborated by Lord Morely is accepted in its principal details, we may with good faith anticipate that it will go a great way to take the edge off the present unrest. One of the principal concessions in the reform scheme is that which deals with the establishment of non-official majority in the Provincial Councils. What an amount of the persuasive reasoning Lord Morley has bestowed upon this one subject is seen by the skilful and guarded manner in which he takes the public into his confidence. Read between the lines, it would appear as though he believes that this concession is practically no concession. He takes enormous pains to explain the checks and counterchecks that are provided to prevent an abuse of this right. And why?—because he anticipates that the strongest scuffle from the advocates of repression would be raised on this sweeping measure; and to disarm opposition and suspicion he has gone to the length of entering into arguments which would show as if he belittled the importance of the very measure which is likely to be most warmly applauded in this country. To review in brief the other concessions, granted under the scheme, there is the right of representation of influential minorities, the admission of Indians to the executive Councils of India and the Provinces, and the privilege of asking supplementary questions in the Councils subject to certain restrictions. If the scheme emerges out of the ordeal of criticism so far successfully as to be accepted in total as it now stands, the Indian Congress may compliment itself that the measures which it proposed and the reforms to which it aspired from the very inception, have been conferred in a body within comparatively such a short period of its existence.

THE "AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR."

It is neither graceful nor profitable to look a gift horse in the mouth. But in the present instance, if the "gift horse" is not quite a "Derby Favourite," it is not, at any rate, an ass or a mule. It is something and, not quite an X, "unknown quantity" in the algebra of Indian politics. The Indian people know how and where they stand. Of course, it will be unnatural if, like Oliver Twist, Indian does not "ask for more," in spite of the new concessions. But we welcome this "step forward" most heartily; first because it is a bird in hand, and, therefore, more valuable than the problematical many in the bush. Secondly, because Lord Morley's announcement foreshadows that, at last, the British people have realised the fact that the Gospel of Love and Contentment, (as being the safety of the Empire, so gloriously referred to in her immortal Proclamation) in 1858 by the most glorious of queens, is grander than the Gospel of the Sword, and that the concessions just granted are only an earnest of what our alien rulers mean to do for us. Whether that "earnest" will lead to Self-Government on "Colonial lines" depends upon ourselves. Let us accept what is proposed to be conferred upon us in the spirit in which it is offered. By his statement Lord Morley has distinctly admitted that India is not what we may call an "eternal child and that Britain cannot be to this country "a perpetual parent." And with that we ought to be satisfied. Of course, the new arrangement is not all that it should have been. But it is the bird in hand. Whether we catch the others in the bush, including Swarajya on Colonial lines, depends upon ourselves. But before we conclude this preamble, we must congratulate Lords Morley and Minto upon the "step forward" that they have taken, and the British people on their good fortune in having at the head of the Administration of India such men, who are true to the instincts and traditions of the only people on earth, who have raised the noblest Temple to Freedom—the Parliament of England—the Mother of all representative assemblies.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. S. Eardley Howard has three months' extension of leave at Home and Major H. D. V. Harnest six months.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—R. J. R. Brown and W. C. Walton to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains A. B. Souter and A. L. F. Smith to be Majors; and Lieutenants W. Greatwood, I. A. Bethell and A. G. Murray to be Captains; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I. M. S., to be Colonel, vice Kellie retired

The following Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—W. J Woodthorpe, A. Gould and F. J. Eganore.

Mr. G. T. H. Brackey reverts to the Madras Presidency.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the survey, by the East Indian Railway, for a broad-gauge line from Gind Station on the Southern Punjab Railway, via Safidon, to Paniput, on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Major G. Lamb. I.M.S., is gazetted for one year's leave from 15th February next, and Dr. J. P. Vogel one year's leave from the 5th proximo.

Mr. A. H. Longhurst to act as Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.

Mr. T. H. Wergan is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, and Mr. F. D. Gordon as Assistant Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Alterations in the Telegraph Rules are notified, bringing the new system of express and ordinary messages into operation from the 1st proximo, when the rates for private messages will be—express, twelve words for one rupee, each word extra two annas; and ordinary twelve words six annas, and each word extra half an anna. The rates for Press messages remain unaltered.

Mr. C. S. Harrison, Postmaster-General, Madras, is gazetted for three months' leave, Mr. C. J. Hogg to act.

Mr. T. B. Stubbs, Assistant Collector of Customs, Rangoon, has three months' leave from 5th February next, and Mr. F. D. Lalkaka two months' leave from the 4th proximo.

Mr. F. Averze is appointed Chief Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, from the 12th instant. Mr. E. R. Newham succeeding him at Kidderpore.

Mr. R. Watson is permitted to retire.

HINDUS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Poll Tax Abused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 19.

One of the measures taken by the late Amir of Kabul to raise the revenue was the poll tax upon all Hindus resident in Afghanistan, the amount demanded varying according to the social status of the payer. The tax has become a permanent one and hitherto has been willingly paid at Jellalabad.

However, an unscrupulous collector suddenly called upon all Hindus to produce their receipts for several years past, and demanded the so-called arrears, amounting to large sums. The injustice of this was recently represented in a petition to the Amir, who promptly ordered the arrest of the tax collector.

"Hindus in Afghanistan," says the "Pioneer," "are fairly treated as a rule, their usefulness as traders and accountants being recognised and the Kabul Durbar probably has no desire to see them driven to leave the country by the extortions of minor officials."

THE Maharaja of Jodhpur arrives in Calcutta on Wednesday.

A circular has been sent, signed by Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to all the printing presses, inclusive of hand presses, in the obscurer part of the city, to the effect that all presses which print leaflets, hand bills, or notices, must affix their names to them. In the event of their failing to do so a fine of Rs.5,000 would be inflicted. It was also signified that any publications, including catalogues, price lists, etc. comprising more than four pages, were to be registered under the Registration Act. The order is believed to be under the new Press Act.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 13.

MR. E. B. HOWELL, M.A., First Assistant Re dent, presiding at the Court of Sessions, pr nounced judgment in the Torture Case on the instant. Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz, of the Secu derabad District Police, was convicted a sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonme with a fine of Rs. 100, and his brother, Constab Abdul Rahim, of the Railway Police, to th months' and a fine of Rs. 50. They have gi notice of appeal. This case recalls an incident 1903, when Inspector Abdul Rahman, of the Thag and Dacoity Department, was sentenced to fo years' rigorous imprisonment, the greater part which he worked out at the Amraoti J in the Berars, a portion having be remitted for his good behaviour, for which reas he was appointed a Convict Warder. This ca was at the time considered a curious one. Abd Rahman was accused of the offence of torture a fabricating false evidence and was originally place to take his trial before the then Sessions Judg Major W. Haig, who honourably acquitted him an characterised the prosecution witnesses in a flattering terms—a similar fiasco having taken pla in a remarkable "cause celebre" that occurred the same time. Later on, the man was re-arreste on the same charge, tried by a Special Magistrat at Jaulna and sentenced as stated above. His appe to the Resident, Colonel Sir David Barr, did hi no good, and he had to conform to th decrees of fate. He is still alive and is employed a rough-rider on the staff of the Judicial and Polic Minister. As a sequel to his conviction at th second trial, he lost his pension and the sword o honour granted him by the Government of Ind for daring and meritorious services.

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Mr. Lincoln, Barrister-at-Law (of Lucknow), wh argued the appeal of Raja Sevlal Motilal before Full Bench of H. H. Nizam's High Court, com pleted his address on Wednesday, whes, with th previous consent of the Court, he spoke in English in stead of in Hindustani, as he did at the beginning There was one point on which Counsel laid much stress. After calling the attention of the Court t certain inaccuracies on questions of fact in regar to dates and other details, Mr. Lincoln dwelt rathe strenuously on a statement made by the respon dent-plaintiff's Counsel, during the cours of his arguments, whereby he repudiated th plaint filed in the early nineties by the late Mr Nelson, on behalf of his client, Nawa Sultan Nawaz Jung, and said that only th present plaint should be relied upon. Referrin to this, Mr. Lincoln said that if th contention was intended to held good, the conse quence would be that the respondent-plaintif would be open to a charge of perjury. Judgmen will be given shortly.

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It is reported that Nawab Moinuddin Khan, Baha dur, the only son and heir of the late Sir Asman Jah has been invested with full powers in the administra tion of the paternal estate. The young nobleman is to be married to a daughter of His Highness the Nizam in deference to the wishes of the late Lady Asman Jah, which she expressed on he death-bed to her brother, the Nizam. The deceased lady was the step-mother of Nawab Moinuddin Khan.

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Moulvie Kuthbuddin Mahmood Ali has been appointed Joint Paigah Secretary of the late Sir Khurshed Jah's Estate, his senior being Mr. Syed Mahmood. The Moulvie Sahib is a Taluq dar in the same service. I congratulate him on his selection, which is entirely due to his prepossess ing ways and his intellectual attainments in Oriental languages.

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Mention was made in the "Bombay Gazette" some months back of a suit for damages filed by Master Basil Norton, through Surgeon N. Barrett and Father P. Barrett, who are his maternal uncles and guardians, against the St. George's School Committee The case was fixed for last Thursday, but as Captain Minchin and Captain Shakespeare, who were included in the list of Defendants, had since been transferred from the Hyderabad Residency, the Plaintiff's Pleader could not go on with the case. He accordingly applied for a return of the plaint for amendment, which meant that Messrs. Howell and Gabriel, who are ex-officio members of the School Committee, will now be summoned in place of their predecessors. Some interesting points are involved, which cannot be discussed at this stage as the case is *sub judice*.

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I understand that the advisers of the Paigah Estate of the late Sir Khurshed Jah having in Council made a certain resolution absolute, a deduction of 12½ per cent. from the salary of each employé was ordered in two instalments, the first of which was given effect with the disbursement of pay for last month, viz., Dhai 1318 Fasli. This money will be remitted to the Central Relief Committee. I do not know if the employés of H. H. Nizam's Government have been made to contribute towards the Fund, though I believe that the employés of the N. G. S. Railway have subscribed one day's pay each. A deduction of one day's pay in a man's income will hardly be felt, but the general opinion is that a compulsory deduction of 12½ per cent. is rather high for the poor, in face of the prevailing scarcity and other economic difficulties—, and after all the result becomes enforced charity, which is thereby divested of virtue, especially as the old say is that "charity begins at home." The quality of charity—like mercy—should not be strained for in such event it is not calculated to bless either him that gives or him that takes!

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Last Friday noon, on the arrival at Wadi of the Madras—Bombay Mail, there was a tremendous rush for accommodation, as there were hundreds of people waiting to proceed to Gulburga to witness the annual "Oorus" held there. Every carriage was packed after the manner of sardines—even that sacred compartment "Reserved for European and Eurasian men and women" was mercilessly assailed, yet scores were left behind when the train started. Thanks to the station staff, no accident occurred; but buras of angry expressions from those who were disappointed in getting accommodation were the rule and not the exception.

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Perhaps due to the

BY THE WAY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAPETOWN.

The Archbishop of Capetown is appointed by a method which is new and very different from that of the mother Church at home; it was only adopted four years ago, and is now being used for the first time. There is an Elective Assembly for the province, and it is this body, composed of bishops, clergy, and laity, sitting in separate Houses, that chooses the Archbishop. The clergy have the power of initiative, and there is no organisation of selection, the field of choice at first is pretty wide. But a lead is given informally by the Diocesan Chapter. Having made their choice, the clergy submit it to the House of Laity. An appointment can be made only if two-thirds of the votes recorded in the House of Laity are in favour; the nomination can be ejected only if two-thirds of the votes are against it.

MORE DEFFICULTIES.

But even a two-thirds majority in favour of a nomination does not necessarily carry election. The Synod of Bishops may veto the decision of the Elective Assembly. In that case, or in the case of a deadlock between the Houses of Clergy and Laity the election would have to begin all over again. If an agreement were not reached within 28 days there would then be a reference to an English Court consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury and four other Bishops resident in Great Britain, two nominated by the Cape Bishops and two by the Elective Assembly. This is probably the most democratic form for the election of a metropolitan that the Church of England has ever yet seen.

A LARGE DIOCESE.

The Bishop of Southwell, in declining the Archbishopric of Capetown, points to the difficulty of covering so great an area, and this reminds one that his own bishopric of Southwell is one of the most extensive in England. It includes all Nottinghamshire and all Derbyshire. Not long ago his friends, by way of aiding the Bishop to get from one place to another in his wide area, presented him with a motor-car. Southwell, one of the new dioceses—it was created in 1884,—was carved out of the huge diocese of Lincoln. It was a plan of Henry VIII. to endow a Bishopric of Southwell out of the spoils of the monasteries, but the project came to nothing, although in 1884 Henry's idea of including both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire under the Bishop was followed. The existence of the beautiful Norman church there determined the adoption of Southwell as the centre of the new diocese instead of Nottingham. So little known is the place that probably many people are not aware that the way to pronounce the name is "Suthell."

HIS USE.

It was a fairly long journey westwards from Manchester, and for the fourth time within an hour and a half the cry "All tickets!" sounded along the train in a tiny station, and the "snippers" came round. An oldish man in the corner of our full carriage (writes "P."), who had each time produced his ticket with much circumstance and much suppressed irritation, turned round on his fellow-passengers a face almost tragic with disgust. "Snippin' 'em again!" he snapped. "Why they'er always snippin' 'em. Look at my ticket," and he displayed a remnent of cardboard with three triangular bites out of it. "I can 'ardly read where I'm goin' to now," he added, bitterly, A meek but business-like collector opened the door, and as he snipped the tickets our friend turned on him a stream of polished irony. "I suppose," he said, "they 'ave to find yer something to do. Must get tidy muscles in yer arms. An' they talk of the unemployed," &c. The collector said not a word. He examined his critic's ticket. "You're in the wrong train, mister. Ought to have changed at—Junction, where they snipped 'em last."

A FEW HEAD-LINES.

"Colby Lost in a Flood of Gasoline. New Idea Senator in Jersey Beaten by Automobile Vote. Speed Maniacs Down Him. Quiet but Forceful work at the Eleventh Hour Leaves Him 420 Votes Shy." These are the head-lines under which a New York paper reports one of the minor results of the November elections. It appears that Mr. Colby, a Reform member of the New Jersey Senate, has been the first victim of the automobile interest in politics. In revenge for his advocacy of stringent speed limitations, the owners of motor-cars conspired against him at the end of the campaign. "While the candidate was asleep," says the report allegorically, "they went out in the dark and dropped a lot of sharp tacks in his road. All his tires were punctured before he awoke to the danger." There were 3,000 automobilists in his district, and their hostility turned his expected majority into a minority of 420.

HOW THEY DO IT IN JAMAICA.

Newspaper reports of our English elections, or even of the American Presidential election, fade into dulness compared with local accounts of the elections in Jamaica. The principal paper of that colony tells us that there was much excitement at the recent election, and proceeds to do it justice with a chronological history of the polling. Thus, at 1-40 four votes had been cast in the last forty minutes. At 2 30 another four votes had been cast. From another district comes a report that at ten in the morning ten votes had been cast, and at four o'clock 50 votes had been recorded. Meanwhile, telegrams were pouring in from other districts with the information that within an hour of the closing of the poll all but 56 of the number on the register had voted. One of the candidates, we are told, an hour before the counting was completed, took his departure, his last words being "Better luck next time."

CANADA'S CARDINAL.

The statement that Canada will have a cardinal "for the first time" at the coming Papal Consistory is not accurate. Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, who was made Archbishop of Quebec in 1871, was elevated to the cardinalate in 1886. He died at Quebec in 1808 in his 79th year. As both priest and archbishop he was very popular with all classes. This popularity originated, in the first place, in the year 1847, when he volunteered to look after the Irish emigrants on Grosse Island who were dying of a malignant fever which all but proved fatal to the young priest himself. He was afterwards Rector of Laval University. When he was made a cardinal "the dignitaries of the Anglican Church took a prominent part in the demonstration that was called forth by the popularity of the promotion."

THE FIRST XMAS CARD.

The honour of being the originator of the custom of sending Christmas cards is claimed for two persons—the Rev. Edward Bradley, far more widely known by his pen name of "Cuthbert Bede" the author of "Verdant Green," and Mr. J. C. Horsely, R. A. Mr. Bradley certainly designed a card for his own use and had copies printed to sent to his friends at Christmas-time in the year 1845, and two years later the firm of Newcastle printers who had done work for him printed and circulated a number of cards. It was in the intervening year that Mr. Horsely designed a special card for Sir Henry Cole, of Summerly's Printinghouse, Old Bond-Street. A thousand copies were struck off, and already collectors have been known to give a high price for one. About 1862 cards with robins, holly, &c., on them were issued by Messrs. Goodall, of London. More elaborate designs were coming in to use in 1865 when the fashion had spread to the Continent.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TO-DAY'S FASHION.

The latest whim on the part of fashion, which has given the brunette unqualified satisfaction, is the return to favour of coral. The smooth pink beads, which in days gone by represented a stock birthday gift to the girl who owned dark eyes and raven locks, have once more returned to favour, the beads having considerably increased in dimensions since the days of our grandmothers, and being in some cases almost of the proportions of pigeons' eggs, graduating, however, to a smaller size at the back and sides. These coral chains are very long, but are never wound twice round the throat as used to be the case, while the beauty of each bead lies in its immaculate egg-shaped symmetry and the pale pink of its colouring.

ORMOLU STUDDED WITH BEADS.

To match the necklace a great fancy is shown for upstanding Russian crowns of ormolu studded with coral, rows of closely set coral beads being introduced into this tall couronne, while they punctuate each tiny spike which surmounts it, a careful matching of necklace and crown being absolutely essential to produce a good effect. Elaborately carved shell combs of the Empire persuasion are not infrequently supplemented with a large coral intaglio, embedded right in the centre. Smaller examples appear in the side combs in exact replica. Even as a colour scheme for evening gowns, and especially for opera cloaks, coral seems this season to have absolutely established its claim to popularity, and the alliance of coral velvet and ermine is so much in favour with dark women just now that it has a distinctly brightening effect on any social gathering where the popular Inquisition cloaks in the more sombre shades have reigned supreme of late.

BALL GOWNS IN DARK BLUE AND OLIVE GREEN TULLE.

But though this particular shade of pink is so unquestionably popular, there is no denying the fact that dark coloured ball-dresses are establishing a claim to consideration among those who can wear them with impunity which cannot be disputed. The Frenchwoman has taken the gown of dark midnight blue, as well as copper-coloured and olive green tulle, under her special ægis, and is enlivening it which magnificent embroideries in paillettes and bugles, which redeem it from all stigma of unbecomingness. In many cases the embroideries are veiled by the tunic or over-dress, so that only fugitive gleams of silver, gold, or copper, are seen through the meshes of the fabric, while the popular method of drawing the tunic to one side and fastening it with four or five embroidered or jewelled buttons gives ample opportunity for bringing an added richness to the scheme.

GREY FISH-NET WITH FRINGED BANDS.

All manner of eccentricities are introduced into the new ball gown, and an enterprising couturiere has created not a little sensation by trimming her latest creation of dark blue tulle with narrow raw-edged straps of the finest cloth, dyed in exactly the same shade as the tulle, and arranged in crossbars round the hem of the tunic, each intersecting point being caught with a mock sapphire. This alliance of cloth with the filmiest fabrics is likely to become a craze this season, and manufacturers are putting the most exquisite supple cloths on the market, which drape like crepe de chine or soft satin, and which are quite worthy to take a place among what are generally looked upon as the evening fabrics. In the case of a gown of cloud-grey fish-net of the coarsest and most substantial description mounted over soft, clinging satin, a curious effect was gained by trimming the skirt with four or five horizontal flowing bands of mole-coloured cloth, each of which was finished with a deep silk fringe, the edge touching the top of the neighbouring cloth band, the same cloth trimming being repeated again on the sleeves.

SMART STATIONERY.

Fashion which will Curtail Correspondence.

The latest fashion in stationery—for stationery, like everything else, is governed by fashion—is to have everything small. Envelopes are only smart nowadays if they are small, and inside them must be small sheets of notepaper. Consequently, as it is "bad form" to cram an envelope with many sheets of paper, the letters fashionable people write just now must be short and compact to suit the stationery.

"The gigantic envelopes and large notepaper so much the vogue a little while ago are hardly used at all now," said a West End stationer recently. There is practically no demand for it—people prefer the more compact size."

Quite the latest in smart notepaper is the "Royal Normande." This is a thick blue paper with rough edges on envelopes and paper alike. At the left-hand corner of the paper is a red seale with a Christian name or initial in dainty gold lettering. Another paper for the fashionable woman is "Quaker Grey." This is composed of a faintly striped linen paper, with the seal and initial in the corner and a pointed flap to the envelope. A charming novelty is "lilac-tinted pearl" notepaper. The paper is delicately tinted in the palest stripes, and in the top left-hand corner is a tiny medallion of real mother-of-pearl, with the name written in blue. Encircling the medallion is a tiny blue lover's knot, and the whole thing is faintly outlined in blue. Blue striped linen paper bears the same beautiful medallion, and, indeed, it can be procured in various artistic shades.

A further luxury is the Albatross feather pen in colours to match the stationery. These pens give a writing-table a certain "air" and are ornamental as well as useful. Sealing-wax to match paper and pens completes the harmony of an artistic writing-table. There will be several novelties in the shape of dainty menu cards for Christmas, chief among them being real Japanese fans in miniature. Those specially designed for the Christmas dinner bear emblems of holly, mistletoe, and bells.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Sommaire De La Livraison Du 1er Decembre, 1908.

I.—La Jeune Fille Bien Elevee, Premiere Partie, par M. Rene Boylesve.

II.—La Politique De La Presse Et Les Polonais.—II. La Loi D'Expropriation, Par M. Henri Moysset.

III.—Le Roman De Claude Fauriel Et De Mary Clarke.—Lettres D'Amour De 1822 A 1841.—I. (1822-1821).

IV.—L'Incoherence Dans La Marine.—L'Administration Centrale, L'Artillerie, Les Arsenaux, par le Commandant Davin.

V.—L'Exil Et La Mort Du General Moreau.—III. Le Retour en Europe, par M. Ernest Daudet.

VI.—La Crise De L'Etat Moderne.—L'Organisation Du Travail.—Explications et Definitions, par M. Charles Benoist.

VII.—L'Odyssee D'un Pretendant Birman, par Pierre Khoral.

VIII.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie Francaise.

IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE BABOON.

In the animal world the genus homo stands out pre-eminently first by reason of mankind's vastly superior mental powers. The human brain exceeds in size that of any other of the primates; its convolutions are much more complex and this mental difference is equally marked no matter whether it be in the highest or the lowest development of the human species between all the raees of mankind and the highest of the apes and monkeys. The primates, or the first order of the animal kingdom include man and the monkeys, and the latter are subdivided into three groups in the descending scale—the Old World monkeys, the New World monkeys which are lower in development and less human in appearance; and the small clawed marmosets of America, the lowest and least intelligent form. In the structural features however there is no pronounced difference in man and the monkeys, save that the limbs of the human race are specially modified for an easy and habitual erect method of progression. Among the very many species of the Old World monkeys is a well-known and peculiar group, for the moss part natives of Africa, which live almost entirely on the ground or on rocky elevations. These are the baboons, large, powerful creatures, with repulsive dog-like heads; and, in keeping with their terrestrial habits their method of progression is on all fours. From the fact that the Arabian baboon was the prototype of the old Egyptian god "Thoth," and that the head of this baboon frequently figured in Egyptian pictorial writings, it is evident that this species once lived in Egypt.

It is altogether a fearsome-looking creature with its pinkish face, its large bristling man, and its livid-red swellings on its hind quarters. Baboons live together in considerable communities, huddling together in the caves and niches in the rocks at night, and setting forth in troops at sunrise to the lower grounds in search of food—a search which they conduct slowly and deliberately, turning over the large boulders in their way on the chance of some creature having taken refuge beneath, grubbing up the ground here and there to pick out some juicy root or tuber, or gathering leaves and fruit on their way. After their appetites are satisfied they sit in groups for their siesta, while the younger and more frolicsome play about. Deliberate in their movements, they are also deliberate in their methods, for there are always sentinels on guard, and when the warning bark of danger arouses them the females and the young group together ready for their retreat, while the old warriors get to the front, and with fearsome face-contortions, gnashing of teeth, and unearthly yells, make ready to bear the full brunt of any fighting there may be. There is no doubt that they are exceedingly bold in their fighting, and that in their bravery they exhibit a contempt of death, for Brehm records an instance of an old male rescuing a young baboon that had been surrounded by dogs; making his way through the dogs, he picked up the youngster before the very eyes of the hunters, who, with the proper respect for so brave an action, for a heroism of which not many human beings would be capable, ventured on no further attack.

HALF HUMAE.

Sir Harry Johnston, in his book on Uganda, says, "Baboons possess a quite half-human intelligence . . . and it is only by thus having them to live with one for years that one realises how much their average untrained intelligence is above that of the ordinary beast, and how distinct an approach the baboon makes towards man." In the neighbourhood of cultivation they do a great deal of damage, for in bands they raid the native farmers' crops, for whose protection the boys of the villages have to keep up a constant vigilance. The baboons sit on neighbouring eminences keenly watching their opportunity. In rocky districts they will frequently defend themselves by throwing down stones upon the intruders. An extraordinarily gaudy species of baboon hails from West Africa, the mandrill. The cheeks of the male are decorated with alternate linear swellings and furrows of bright blue and purple, between the cheeks and running down the end of the nose is a strip of very bright red; while as a finishing touch he possesses a pointed beard of orange yellow. On the hinder parts of his body are two great bare patches of skin of vivid scarlet tinged with bright blue, and these barbaric colours, together with the dog-like face and stiff bristly mane, help to give the animal a distinctly startling appearance.

SOLAR CYCLONES.

Under the title of "Cyclones on the Sun," the "Scientific American" gives an account of some remarkable investigations on sun spots recently carried out at the Carnegie Solar Observatory, California, by Professor George E. Hale. The result of these is to show that the disturbances in the sun, which give rise to sun spots are of the nature of cyclones. A whirling inrush of dark and comparatively cool hydrogen is one of the accompanying phenomena. By means of the spectroheliograph, invented by Professor Hale, it is possible to examine separately the light due to different incandescent elements in the sun. For by means of a spectroscope the light, say from glowing calcium, can be seprated from that due to hydrogen. By means of a second slit the light from one of these alone can be admitted for further examination.

PHOTOGRAPH OF SUN SPOTS.

A photograph of the sun in the light of glowing calcium alone could thus be obtained. To study a sun spot completely, however, it was necessary to photograph it in hydrogen light alone. And here a difficulty arose, for a large portion of the spectrum of hydrogen is at the red end of the spectrum, and the ordinary photographic plate is not sensitive to red light, Mr. R. J. Wallace, of Yerkes Observatory however, found that by bathing an ordinary plate in a certain solution it became so. Photographs of sun spots were, therefore, taken on plates thus treated in the manner indicated above.

HYDROGEN WHIRLPOOLS.

The photographs showed that sun spots are centres of attraction drawing in the hydrogen of the solar atmosphere in rapid whirling motion. An early observation showed flocculi of dark cool hydrogen, Later these were seen to be set in whirling motion, and to be sucked into a sort of maelstrom at the rate of 60 miles a second. The next morning the dark flocculi were seen to be replaced by masses of heated hydrogen. This is the first observation of the kind ever made, and throws a new light on the nature of sun spote.

ONE EARTHQUAKE MAY CAUSE ANOTHER

A seismologist of note, Emilas Oddone, contends that an earthquake by agitating the whole mass o the earth may cause another shock in some distant part where the equilibrium is unstable. As an illustration, it is pointed out that about half an hour before the earthquake at Valparaiso, Chili, on August 16, seismographs in various places recorded a shock in the centre of the Pacific. The time elapsing between the two was approximately the time required for the first derived wave to traverse the intervening diameter of the earth.

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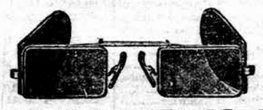

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 11/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4ex		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	22 1/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 1/4		1-16
do. in New York ...	48 1/4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12		3
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	ohgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Small business.

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Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Steady.
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Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 ,,
Imports ... ...16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·82+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64
+02	+02	+02	+02	+01
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·58	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

*Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 78,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 80,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 24,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 15,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·53+10 } Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and to expectations of a decrease in the movement.
Do. do. May 8·68+08

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·66+08
Do. do. May 8·75+09
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,530 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...395,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...114,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent...148,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ... 4,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,145,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...858,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 3/7
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 3 1/2
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 1/2

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47½ Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Done Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 + 1-8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 11 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—January—March—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers 474
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 5/15d.

Bar Iron :—
Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 7 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Value.	From	Importer.
5 Bundles Rs ...		Linga	M Mahamad
1 Bundle Sovs ...	390	C Ma vie	
Rupees	370		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,000	Porebun der	M & Co sie
6 Bundle Sovs ...	2,895	Bahrein	Sundey Importers
Rupees	13,155		
2 Parcels Silver.	90	London	Comptoir National
13 Boxes Rs	52,000	Muscat	Asst. Acct.-General, in charge, Reserve Treasy

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England ... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. ,, 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market has been unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 15 16d. T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been very little new business offering but the market closes steady. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	125
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market has been quiet to-day the quotations being 94 13 16 for cash and the settlement, and at the close there are probably small sellers at these rates. Only a small business has been done. Calcutta market is unchanged at 94 13-16 ready and 94 7-8 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	Rs. 94-13
1st Settlement	...	—	...	,, 94-13

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 22 1-4 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was 1-8 lower at 48 1-4. Locally the market has been steady at 56 5-8 ex-duty for ready and closes unchanged. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56 10 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56 10 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	56 12 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steadier in sympathy with the better advices from America and prices forward delivery were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. There has been a moderate business doing for forward delivery and in ready Cotton a fair business was reported at Colaba.
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	222-3	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	217 1-2	,,
Fine M. G, Nagpur-Kampti ...	203	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	189-90	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	189-90	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	182	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	176-7	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180-1	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	177	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167	,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 34,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·66	4·63	4·65	4·65
+02	+02	+01	+01
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·59
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business.
We quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
April-May ...	...	...	,, 7 12 6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is easier for forward delivery.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	...	Rs. 8 4 0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	...	...	,, 7 11 6	

Gingellyseed :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara ... ... ,, 45 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... ,, 47 0 0
Black Ketni ... ... ,, 41 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 9 7 0 R.T.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... ,, 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	11,664 bales.
Wheat ...	...	1,293 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	937 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	153 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	12,893 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	253 ,,
Groundnuts	...	1,306 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	1,872 ,,
Rice ...	...	5,651 ,,
Myrabollams	...	6,223 ,,
Cottonseed...	...	21,547 ,,
Mowrascod...	...	155 ,,
Gram ...	...	1,213 ,,
Joowar ...	...	347 ,,
Maize ...	...	611 ,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON DEC. 19.] [BOMBAY DEC. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 11-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	Ex 96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	22 3/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	48 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Bar Gold 77/10 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Steady with limited demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... Quiet.
Sold on Speculation and for ... ,, 4,000 bales.
Imports ... ... ,, 2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 31,000 ,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·66	4·66	4·65	4·65	4·65
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·54	
+01	+01	+01	+01	

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...57,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...57,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...37,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ...56,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·20+10
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·55+02 } Advance lately owing to bullish week end figures and declined later partly under realising.
Do. do. May. 8·72+04

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·68+02
Do. do. May 8·79+04
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 4,760,000 Bales.
,, ,, East Indian 115,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 7,930,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	38,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	100,500	,,
,, Actual Exports	9,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	187,000	,,
,, Stock	713,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	400	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	100	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400	,,
,, Actual Exports	100	,,
,, Week's Imports	1,000	,,
,, Stock	9,000	,,
Afloat American	500,000	,,
,, Indian	4,000	,,

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46,000 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/2 unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... 1,150
Bangalore Bank... ... ... *Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... 112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July *Buyers* 107
Do. do, do. 31st Dec. Do. 1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ... 1,000
Carnatic ... ... *Buyers* 540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares *Seller* 155
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid) ... 60
Coral 170
Jamalamudugu Press 400
Madras United S. W. & M. 2,800
Do. Do. 700
Madura 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... *nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... 104
Tinnevelly 500
Tirupur Press 475

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ... 40
Burma Investments 13
Burmah Oil Coy. ... ... 92s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916) *Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)... 850
Ditto ditto (1909) ... 1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares *Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ... *Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Sellers* 13s.1½d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ... ... 20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) 110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs. 90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills... *Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. *Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ... ...*nom.* 81
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs ... 497
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.) 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 105
Mysore Chromium ... ...*nom.*
New Mysore Manganese ... ...22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... 11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ... 65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. £101
Rangoon Oil 67½
Sivagunga Zemiadary 5 per cent. Bonds £ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 105
South Indian Railway Debentures £122
(Capital Stock, 1911)... ... £103
Do.
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ... 50
Shell Transport and Trading Company *nd.* 45*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ... 93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.) ... ... *nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.) *nom.*
Vizianagram Mining ... ... 26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	...4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (10s. paid) ...	11d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	3s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	1s.
Glenrock	1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) ...	4½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	6½
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers.* 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...9½s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Grd.)	... 4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	24s. 3d.
Goregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 9d.
Goregum Preference, fully paid ...	19s.
Sangti, 15s. paid	... 3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam) 16s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 15th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 8th Dec. 1908 :—

Liabilities.	Dec. 8. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 15. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000 0 0	1,62,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,72,22,346 9 1	1,14,35,356 2 9
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,02,96,779 6 3	16,07,15,116 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c....	8,89,277 13 10	7,82,589 5 11
Sundries	20,28,984 0 11	19,86,815 0 11
Rs...	21,66,87,387 14 1	21,11,69,877 1 11
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	2,82,36,582 0 0	2,81,70,473 0 0
other authorized Investments ..	43,00,456 0 0	43,14,116 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,07,97,179 10 8	3,08,27,689 3 4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,05,55,038 8 4	5,06,04,447 14 10
Bills discounted, &c	2,77,32,846 11 9	2,72,52,612 3 7
Balances with other Banks ...	15,66,133 5 3	18,36,421 2 0
Bullion	3,974 12 0	3,974 12 0
Bead Stock.....	17,90,036 15 2	17,90,619 12 8
Stamps	18,956 13 11	19,008 13 11
Sundries	1,12,418 7 10	1,11,291 10 10
	15,41,32,623 4 11	15,39,31,065 9 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,25,64,764 9 2	5,72,38,811 8 0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...		
	21,66,87,387 14 1	21,11,69,877 1 11

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	32,40,939	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	25,46,051	do
Other Deposits ...	4,18,337	Increase.
Post Bills... ...	1,06,688	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	52,449	Decrease.
Loans	30,510	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	49,409	do
Mercantile Bills... ...	4,30,234	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	6,30,334	do
Cash at Branches ...	46,95,119	do

Percentage 37·75.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	260
	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3 p. c.	585

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 550
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	510
Century	100	100	50	342½
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70	475½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	80	800
Connaught	500	300	25	285
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250		275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindusian	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Mamifg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	320
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehmau	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt'a	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,475
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,375
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	p.c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,30
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	F. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 152
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	13½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	3
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	370
	F. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	18	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
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ABBOTTABAD.

On the 30th ultimo the whole station assembled on the Brigade Parade Ground to witness an exciting gymkhana, which was run by our energetic Gunner officers. Some of the final events of the R. A. sports also took place during the afternoon.

Of the events on the programme the lemon-cutting and tent-pegging competitions took place in the morning, as it was impossible to crowd everything into an afternoon, The former was won by Mr. Rothwell, the latter by Mr. Bassett. In both events Mr. Hant came second. The programme began with the sub-section competition, in which the four batteries competed. This was to see how soon the Gunners could put their guns together and lay them on some fixed target, marks being given for time, drill, etc. The 26th J. M. B. gained the 1st place, and the 21st K. M. B. the second, although the 28th M. B. held the record for time 34 seconds. The Maiza competition was won by the 21st K. M. B. Tilting-at-the-ring came next. After three rounds it was decided to give Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Blascheck and Mrs. Govan an extra round. Finally Mrs. Graham won, taking both rings riding at a good pace and in good style. The off-saddling race was won easily by Captain Govan. One or two saddles seemed loath to leave the horse's backs. There was a good competition for the Handkerchief Race—a lady throwing a handkerchief which was caught by a gentleman riden past on the point of his sword. This was won by Captain and Mrs. Govan. In the final tug-of-war, after an excellent pull, lasting a long time, the 23rd P. M. B. were victorious, versus the 28th M. B. The Blindfold Race—which was entertaining for the on-lookers but not much fun for the blindfolded "horses" who ran into obstacles—was won by Mrs. Govan who drove Major Lloyd and Captain Thorp dexterously. The last event of the afternoon was a bareback mule race. This passed off quietly, the mules evidently entering into the fun instead of being obstinate. Captain Skipwith came in first, and as one watched the race one almost fancied it was the Derby. When the programme was worked off, some acceptable prizes were presented by Mrs. East, to the winners of the different events. Major East, D. S. O. and the officers of the Royal Artillery were "At Home" and well merited the three cheers asked on their behalf at the close of the proceedings by Major-General Lorne Campbell.

On Monday, December 7, another subscription dance took place at Mrs. Stewart's house, when about 30 dancers assembld and spent an enjoyable evening. Talking about dances, a number of men seem to be hard at work and are making good progress with the foundation for the new spring floor at the Club. The teakwood has not yet arrived although it was despatched from Howrah a month ago. Captain Pritchard, R. E., is taking trouble over the construction of the floor, and all the members of the Club ought to feel grateful to him.

On December 9 a fashionsble and pretty wedding took place in St. Luke's Church, when Mr. J. D. Crowdy, 5th Gurkhas was married to Miss Nora Townsend. The Church, was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the Misses Campbell, and the service was fully choral. The Rev. A. B. F. Cole, Chaplain officiated at the ceremony, and the Church was full even with the extra accommodation provided. The bride looked charming in a very becoming dress of white satin, tastefully trimmed with Venetian point lace, the train being decorated with true-lovers knots and sprays of orange blossom. She wore a Brussels net veil caught up prettily over the hair with bunch of the same flowers and carried a charming white bouquet the gift of the bridegroon. Miss Gwendoline Badcock and Miss Evelyn Pritchard acted as bridesmaids and looked dainty in dresses of white spotted muslin and lace, trimmed with pale blue ribbons, with hats to match. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses and were a gold "kookrie" brooch set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Todd, 5th Gurkhas, supported the bridegroom as best man and Mr. H. Molloy, 5th Gurkhas, gave the bride away. After the signing, of the register the bridal party proceeded down the Church, under an archway of crossed swords, to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The Hon. Mrs. Charles Bruce presided at the organ. After the service a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Molloy (sister of the bride) where the many delightful presents were on view. After receiving the congratulations of her many friends, bride proceeded to the verandah and with her husband's sword cut tha substantial three-tiered wedding cake. In the absence of Colonel J. M. Stewart, A. D. C., Commanding the 2nd-5th Gurkha Rifles, Major Bossragon, V.C., in felicitous terms, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and gave Mrs. Crowdy a warm welcome into the regiment in which her sister had been so well known and popular for many years. Some charming costumes, far too numerous to describe, were worn by the ladies, but Mrs. Crawford in a cinnamon satin Directorie dress and a becoming black hat was noticed. Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy—the latter in a costume of electric blue—left amid showers of rice, confetti and rose leaves, in the regimental tonga en route to Montsera. The band and pipes of the 5th Gurkha Rifles played at intervals during the afternoon.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore 14th Dec.—The ways of postal peons in Bangalore are many and devious. Tampering with posted letters, removing the postage stamps and destroying the letters has been a favourite diversion with some of these gentry, but these games have received a rude check since Mr. Maiden, has taken charge of Postmaster. Several Postal peons have recently found themselves in serious trouble and to-day Mr. Maiden succeeded in securing, before the District Magistrate, the conviction of Mahomed Esak, a postman, who was detected in the act of a teck pecreting as addressed to a residence. The man was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Intimation has been received in Bangalore of the death at Yallandur, Nizam's Dominions, of the Rev. C. B. Ward, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The deceased Missionary was formerly well-known in this station. He came out to India in December, 1876, and since that date had only been Home again once for a few months. His first work was in the Bellary district and after that at Yallandur, where he died last Saturday. The deceased in many remarkable ways indentified himself with India and its people, even to the extent, at one time, of conforming to their manners in the matter of dress. He devoloped large industrial works in the Nizam's Dominions.

H. E. LORD KITCHENER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in the Bangalore Garrison this morning. The inspection took the form of a Field Day in the Nigal Valley about seven miles from Bangalore. The troops that took part in the manœuvres included the 63rd, 64th and 85th Batteries, R.F.A., which were at Birsandra for the Artillary camp, and the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, the total strength representing over 6,000 men. The various Regi-ments marched out from quarters at 5-30 a. m., and were in position, well before 8 o'clock. H.E. Lord Kitchener motored out with the Aon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident and alighted at the sixth mile, stone on the Bangalore Tumkur road, where they mounted their horse. The other distinguished officers out were Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, Majory-General Atkinson, Major-General Poett, and Major-General Drummond with respective Staffs of these Generals. A number of gentleman and ladies from Bangalore rode, drove or motored out to prominent part of the field of operations to view the attack, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, being one of the spectators.

The general idea of the Manœuvres was that an Eastern Force (Khaki) based on Hosur was advancing to attack a Western Force (Blue) which had taken up a position astride the Bangalore-Tumkur road near the sixth milestone. Major-General Pilcher, Commanding the Khaki Force was to attack along the whole front with Infantry and Artillery, while the Cavalry commanded by Brigadier-General Atkinson co-operated against the enemy's right flank and rear. The following was the composition of the attacking force :—Artillery. —Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, R. F. A.; 'O" Battery, R. F. A., 76th, 81st and 85th Batteries, R. F. A., Cavalry :—Brigadier-General Atkinson, 14th (King's) Hussars. 20th Deccan Horse ; Infantry.—Major-General T. D. Pilcher, 1st Sherwood Foresters, 81st Pioneers, 125th Napier's Rifles. 119th Infantry Brigade, (Reserve). The Brigade Headquarters was installed on "Monolith" Hill, nearly 2 1-2 miles from the position said to be occupied by the Blue Force.

The Blue Force was under the command of Col. M.A. Taite, 63rd P.L.I. and consisted of :—Cavalry :—Mysore Imperial Service Lancers ; Artillery :—The 83rd and 84th Batteries, R. F. A., and Infantry :—The 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry and 4 Companies 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners. The position occupied by the Blue Force was a strong one. The Infantry were strongly entrenched at a point about half mile South-West of Pinnya village. The 63rd P.L.I. were entrenched in a position facing almost due S.-E. and the Sappers were in a strong position in an "S" shaped trench facing S.-W. On a kopje about 1,000 yards in part of these trenches were located the 83rd and 84th Batteries, one Battery on each slope of the knoll. The Mysore Cavalry were broken up into patrols and occupied a general position in the valley under the entrenchments held by the 63rd P. L. I.

H. E. Lord Kitchener and the General Staff watched the operations from the top of the kopje to the slopes of which the Blue Force Artillery were located. The attacking force began to move at 8-30 a.m. At 8-55 the 84th Battery, R.F.A. fired two guns as indicating that they had located the position of the Khaki Artillery and five minutes later the attacking Infantry were discovered. The Khaki Force developed its attack slowly and at 9-40 made an Infantry demonstration from the West. The 83rd Battery (Blue) located this movement and after checking the Khaki advance retired to the rear of the entrenched Infantry. Menanwhile the Sherwood Foresters delivered a frontal attack on the postion occupied by the Blue Infantry. They came over the ridge of a low hill in extended order and with a frontage of about 800 yards, their advance well covered by their Artillery. The Blue Cavalry thereupon retired wheeling to the right and effecting their object under cover of the fire of their Artillery, and sweeping round towards the village of Nalkadaran. In trying to effect a retirement, the 84th Battery were compelled to leave one of their guns to the enemy owing to a broken shaft which the hot fire of the attacking Infantry at 600 yards did not allow them to replace. The Sherwood Foresters came rapidly over the ridge and the entrenhed Blue Infantry opened a warm fire at about 700 yards. The effect of the Sherwoods' attack was obviously to hold the defenders' fire, while the main attack of the Khaki Force was directed to enveloping the right flank of the Blue Force. This manœuvre was attempted by the 81st Pioneers and 125th Rifles, supported by the 119th Infantry, but until the umpires' decisions are known it cannot be definitely said that the Khaki Force succeeded. If it was not attended with success it was obviously because the frontal attack by the Sherwood Foresters was not pressed home at the critical moment when the rest of the attacking Infantiy were developing their turning movement.

The position at about 10 a. m. was somewhat as follows:—The Sherwood Foresters were still engaged in holding the 63rd P.L.I. to a frontal attack, a brisk fire being kept up at about 700 yards. The rest of the Khaki Infantry had worked themselves round to the S.-W. and effectively covered by two Batteries of their Artillery were within 600 yards of the position occupied by the Sappers and on the flank of the 63rd P. L. I. The Khaki Cavalry had made a detour and the 14th Hussars passing through the village of Nalakadaran threatened the rear of the Blue Force. In fact a troop of the Hussars working round to the rear and then to the left flank of the Blue Force rushed the position occupied by the 84th Battery, R.F.A., who were engaged in resisting the advance of the Foresters'. Whether this was correct tacties I cannot authoritatively say, but at any rate the Battery ceased fire, so it may be taken for granted that it was put out of action. At 10-30 a. m. the order was given that the Khaki Force should press the attack home ; but the order did not apparently reach the Commander, and as it was getting late the Commander-in-Chief ordered the "cease fire" to be sounded and terminated the action.

On the sounding of the Assembly the troops concentrated on their markers and took up positions near the centre of the line of trenches. His Excellency then presented the Order of British India to a Native Officer of the 119th Infantry and some Medals to the 2nd (Q.O.) Sappers and Miners The troops then filed past the Commander-in-Chief, the Cavalry in sections, the R. H. A. and R. F. A. in column of sub-divisions and the Sappers and Infantry in fours, which done they were marched back to quarters. The general opinion was that the Manœuvres were excellently carried out. The attacking force was represented by about 4,000 troops and the defenders numbered about 2,000. H. E. Lord Kitchener left the ground at about 11-30 and motored back to Bangalore.

At 1-30 p. m. His Excellency lunched with Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners. The other distinguished Generals were also guests at this big function, and Lord Kitchener did not return to the Residency till 4 p.m. The contemplated exchange of visits between His Excellency and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore did not take place, presumably owing to lack of time after a very busy day.

The banquet at the Residency and the Reception will take place to-night and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Bangalore for Mysore by the midnight train.

SECUNDERABAD.

December 13.—A meeting of the staff, the old boys and the present students of the Nizam College, with H. E. the Prime Minister in the chair, was held last evening in the Great Hall of the College. Amongst those present were H. E. the Minister, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Minister of Education and Justice, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Mr. Aziz Mirza, Secretary to Government in the Home Department, Dr. Siraj-ul-Hassan, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, Dr. Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur, Mr. Habeeb-ud-deen, Examiner of Accounts, Rajah Rai Rayan Bahadur, Mr. Seaton, Principal of the College, and Staff.

The Minister, who was accompanied by Captain Sirdar Prem Singh, A.-D.-C., arrived at 4-30 p. m. and was received by Mr. Seaton and the College officials, who conducted him to the dais. His Excellency said :—

I cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Seaton, my friend and my old master, for asking me to preside on this occasion, and it is with mixed feelings of pleasure and sorrow that I take the chair. Pleasure, because I think it a compliment to preside at this meeting which consists of the old boys and the present students of the institution to which I had the honour to belong and also because it carries me back to those happy days which I spent in it when young. I am sure everyone of the old boys present this evening have the same happy recollections of their school days. The days we spend in school are the happiest days of our life, and now in the midst of our work we long for an eternal childhood. Sorrow because it is with a solemn purpose we are gathered here. It is our painful duty to sympathise with the "gardener on the destruction of his cherished garden."

His Excellency continued :—"I may not mention the destruction brought on that woeful 28th of September, and it would be superfluous for me to mention all the Government have done to alleviate the distress, because you have all read graphic accounts of the floods in the papers, and of the proceedings of the Relief Committee. Ladies and gentlemen, I now move the first resolution, namely :—"That the staff, the old boys and the present students of the Nizam College, most respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to our beloved Sovereign, His Highness the Nizam, in the terrible loss he has sustained by the death of thousands of his faithful and loyal subjects, at the loss of property worth several crores, and in the destruction of a greater part of his smiling Capital."

The resolution was seconded and carried in silence.

In reading his report, the Treasurer said that on the 1st October, the Principal made an appeal to the old boys and the present students of the institution for funds in aid of the sufferers from the recent floods. The number of those who responded to the appeal was 184 and the amount collected was Rs. 2,706-6-10. Of that amount Rs. 200 was expended in affording assistance to the sufferers, Rs. 15-8 went for printing and Rs. 11-6 in petty expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,490-3-4. "I beg to acknowledge," said the Treasurer in his report "the great assistance I have received from the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Alfate Ali, Abdul Basith, Abdul Hassan, Abdul Mussim, Abdul Sultan and Jehangir Kaikusrow. Mr. Abdul Basith, who collected over Rs. 500, deserves special mention.

Mr. Seaton proposed that the balance of Rs. 2,490-3-4 be paid into the General Fund. Dr. Khedive Jung seconded the proposition, which was carried "nem con."

Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, on rising to move a vote of thanks to the chair, said that as the head of the Educational Department and especially as President of the Board of Governors of the Nizam College, he would voice the appreciation of the institution at the high honour His Excellency the Minister had conferred upon them by presiding on such an occasion.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 12th Dec.—The Right Rev. Dr. Gill, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, who went Home last March to attend the Pan-Anglican Congress and the Lambeth Conference, is expected to reach Bombay on the 18th instant and will be here before Christmas. Archdeacon Palmer has, it is acknowledged, by all, satisfactorily and unostentatiously discharged the onerous duties of the post, without prejudice to his own as Principal of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution. It must be said to his credit that the Archdeacon, amidst his twofold work at the Institution as well as at the Bishop's office, found time during the not very long period of seven or eight months, to visit all the pastorates in the Diocese which extends from the Hills to the Arabian Sea and from the Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway to Malabar. Problems which affected the vital interests of the Church in the Diocese and would have perplexed a less strong man at its head arose at times, but were solved most satisfactorily, personal considerations being subordinated to the public weal

The Dewan arrived here on Sunday last, and inspected some of the public offices the same day. As his stay was very brief, there were at his own desire, no public functions. However, he allowed a few persons to see him, and is reported to have spoken sympathetically with them on some important local questions. He very kindly expressed to the Right Rev. Mar Thoma, the Suffragan Bishop of the Reformed Syrian Church, his desire to take part in the opening ceremony, which will be held in the second week of January, of the new Mar Thoma Seminary buildings at Kottayam, when he returns from Madras, whither he goes from Alwaye on the 22nd. Some petitions were also presented to the Dewan, the most important of which was the one from the local tobacco merchants. According to the custom in vogue, tobacco brought by any route and lodged in the bonding warehouse at Alleppey was, on payment of the fixed import duty and other Government dues, issued for sale in the name of certain dealers, who then disposed of it to any purchasers and granted them receipts on forms prepared by the Government. Now the Excise Department, which controls the sale of tobacco has issued to the merchants certain instructions which are likely to retard the development of the trade instead of facilitating it, and to cause much trouble to all who have to deal in the commodity. They maintain that tobacco on which import duty has been paid and issued for sale from a bonding warehouse should be allowed to be sold to any person, even outside the locality in which it was originally issued for sale, without the execution of a sale deed on stamped paper, as is now required by the Department.

The Dewan left on Monday for Mundakayam, where he stays for two days. He then returns without going to the Hills and proceeds via Kangirapally to Alwaye which he reaches on the 21st, and leaves the next day for Madras.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 14th December.—The Volunteer dance, which is always most excellently arranged and much enjoyed, is fixed for New Year's Day.

The production of "Dick, Tom and Harry" has fallen through, as it was difficult to fill the cast satisfactorily ; but we are promised a treat in "The Money Spinner," which is to be played in January.

There is also to be another Gymkhana in that month.

Yesterday, Mr. Henry Taylor, accompanied by other guns, had a day's shooting in the jungles beyond Bisanattam, but failed to bag a panther of which they had "knubber." They were belated on their way back, lost the road after dark, and caused some anxiety to their friends by their late return.

Mr. Gregson Williams, in another direction, returned with a panther and two cubs, but these, it is said, were caged, not shot.

Our rainless condition continues, and is causing anxiety and distress throughout the District. There has been a promise of rain several times, which has not, however, been fulfilled, and there is now little hope that any appreciable quantity will fall before the end of the year, It would be too late in any case, as crops are past redemption, and the only relief which might result would be an improvement in the water supply by the filling of tanks and flushing of wells. In addition to special allowances to subordinate officials the Government of Mysore are taking active steps to assist the ryots and unemployed generally. The officials are very busy touring the District, enquiring into the actual state of things on lands under each village administration, and arranging for relief measures to help generally all those who are suffering from the results of the bad season. The Deputy Commissioner, after attending a conference of his brother officials at Bangalore, called specially for the consideration of the present grave outlook, and the formation of plans to meet it, and he has been constantly on the move, organising and carrying out the steps then decided on, and is likely to be kept hard at this work for some time to come.

The temperature has fallen considerably, and the weather is abnormally cold, considering that there has been no rain to bring it about, which is in itself a bad sign, and presages no more, or very little rain yet to come.

A keen East wind has resulted in general coughs and colds, and in two or three cases these have developed into more serious symptoms; but considering that this is never a very healthy time of the year there is little sickness amongst Europeans, though Indians, of course suffer a good deal and many are in Hospital.

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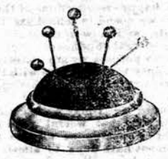

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